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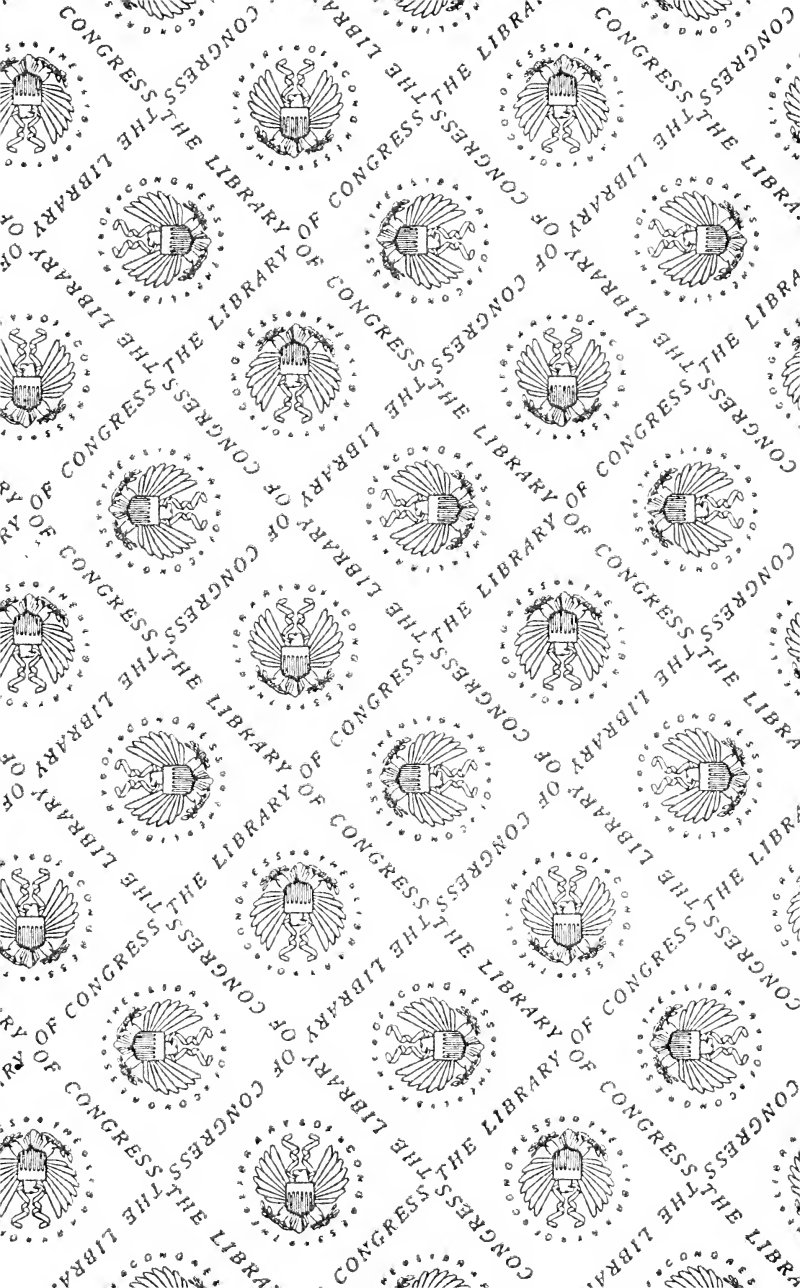
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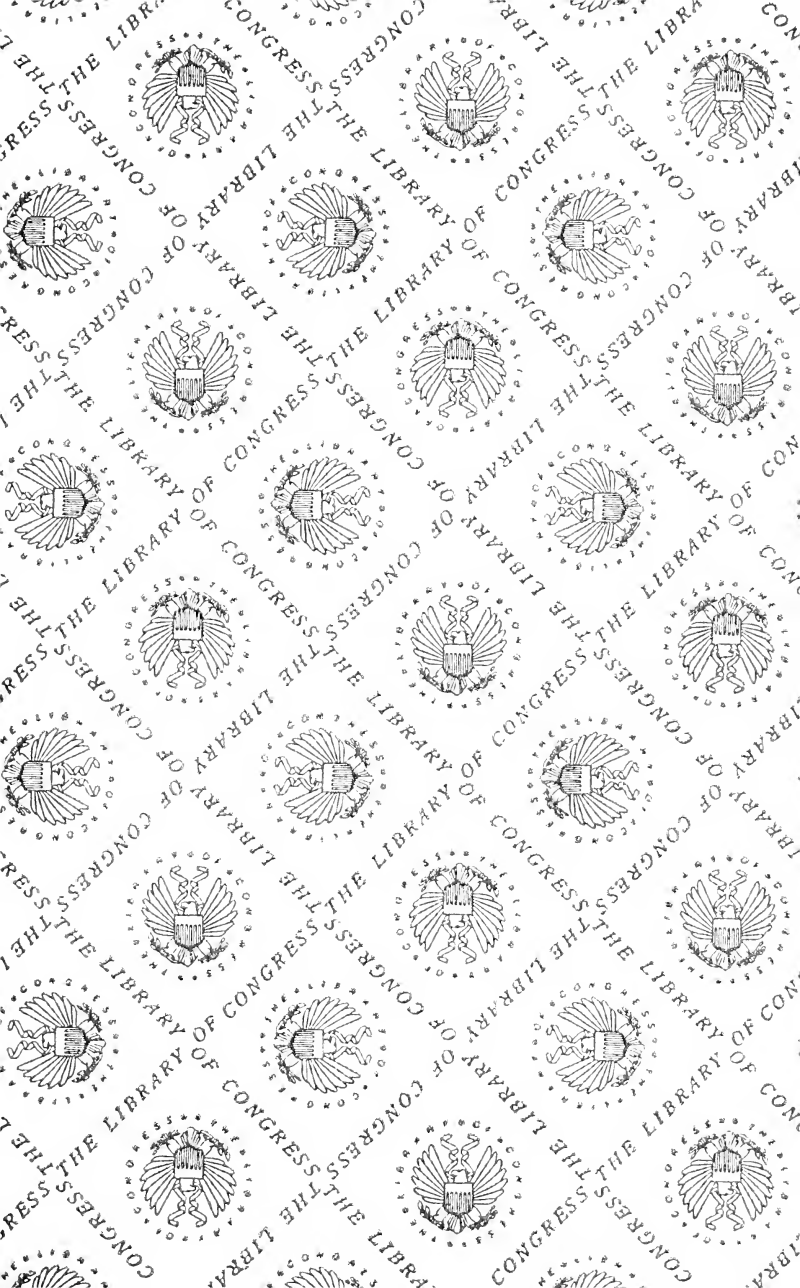
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THE

HISTORICAL COMPANION,

WITH

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES.

CONTAINING

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1492 TO 1857, AND OF
EACH OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES: TABLES OF THE SET-
TLEMENTS AND ADMISSIONS OF THE STATES, THE WARS,
CAUSES OF THE WARS; BATTLES, PRESIDENTS, AND
AMERICAN INVENTIONS; WITH FULL AND
COMPLETE NOTES, ETC., ETC.

BY A. C. WEBB,

PRINCIPAL OF ZANE STREET GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.



PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY E. C. & J. BIDDLE,

NO. 508 MINOR STREET.

1857.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by

A. C. WEBB,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern
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STEREOTYPED BY J. FAGAN.

PRINTED BY C. SHERMAN & SON.

P R E F A C E .



THE aim of the following pages, as the title implies, is not to supersede, but to accompany, more detailed works upon history; to present at one view, within the compass of a few pages, easily mastered, and convenient for reference, those main facts and events which constitute the framework of history; facts, too often lost sight of by the untrained mind of the youthful student, while the attention is fixed by glowing descriptions of places, persons, and scenes, clothed with so much interest by the gifted pen of some of our historians. Hence, many persons who have given great attention to the study of history, remain with their minds filled with a mass of details, pictures, and fragmentary scenes, vivid and well-defined in themselves, but so disconnected as to become not only useless, but productive of the grossest errors.

The facts and dates mentioned in this Chronology are written in plain, unadorned language; brevity, rather than elegance, being the aim of the author. Geographical notes, on all places mentioned, have been added at the foot of each page, and are referred to throughout the work. Notes are also given upon all points that might present any difficulty to the learner; and all words, or terms, that may be unfamiliar to a child, have been carefully defined.

A concise Biographical Dictionary of all the names mentioned in this book, and Maps showing the various territories acquired by the United States since the Revolution, with the locality of each of the important battles, &c., are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be issued. No pains have been spared to make this work accurate, and as complete and useful as its limits would allow.

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DEFINITIONS OF HISTORICAL TERMS.

ALLIANCE.—A union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league.

ARMISTICE.—A temporary suspension of hostilities, for negotiation, or other purposes, generally made by convention. A *truce* is usually by agreement between the commanders.

ARMY.—A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized into companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, under proper officers.

ASSAULT.—A furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place, by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, and the like.

BLOCKADE.—The shutting up of a place, by posting hostile troops, or ships, at all the avenues, to prevent escape, and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering.

BRIGADE.—Any division of an army commanded by a brigadier.

CABINET.—The select or secret council of a prince, or Executive Government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held.

CAMPAIGN.—The time that an army keeps the field, either in action, in marches, or in camp, without going into winter-quarters.

CAPITULATION.—Commonly used in military language to signify the act of surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms, in opposition to surrendering at discretion.

CHARTER.—A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant or contract. The charters, under which most of the colonies were settled, were given by the king, and incorporated certain persons, with power to hold lands granted, to establish a government, and make laws for their own regulation. These were called "Charter Governments."

COLONY.—A company or body of people transplanted from one country to another, to cultivate and inhabit it, but remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the government from whence they came. A colony is sometimes called a province; but, more properly, a province is a conquered country, while a colony is settled by citizens of the parent country.

CONSTITUTION.—A system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances, for the government of a State or nation; in free States, it is paramount to the Legislature, which, in the United States, is created, and its powers designated by the Constitution.

CONTINENTAL.—A word much used during the Revolution to designate that which pertained to the General Government, in contradistinction to that which belonged to each State.

CONTINENTAL MONEY.—That which was issued by the General Government.

CONTINENTALS.—The troops of the General Government.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.—A treaty exactly defining the powers and rights of each of the parties, and the limits of the territory belonging to one or both. A definitive treaty is necessary where a colony becomes independent of the mother country, as in the case of the American colonies.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.—Strictly speaking, this is one in which all the freemen meet for the transaction of the business of the Government. Of course, such a Government can exist only while the population is small; when it increases, it necessarily becomes representative, as in Massachusetts in 1634. Commonly, it means "the Government of the people."

DUTIES, or CUSTOMS, are taxes laid on goods, either imported or exported. Taxes on goods imported are properly called "imposts;" on goods exported, "duties;" on goods manufactured, "excises." These are called "indirect taxes," because laid on the *consumption* of certain articles. "Direct taxes" are laid upon persons and property.

EMBARGO.—A prohibition of ships to leave port. In commerce, the prohibition sometimes extends to ships entering as well as leaving.

EMIGRANT.—One who removes from his native country to another, to settle in it. The removal from one house to another, in the same State or kingdom, is not emigration, but removal.

ENVOY.—This term is usually applied to a public minister sent on a special occasion; and, as such, is inferior to an ambassador or resident minister. Envoys are either ordinary or extraordinary, and the word may sometimes be applied to resident ministers.

EVACUATE.—To quit or withdraw from a place.

FEDERAL.—Pertaining to a league; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties. Federal Government—the Government of the United States, formed by an agreement between the several States. Federal City—Washington.

FEDERALIST.—At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the country was divided into two parties—called Federalists and Anti-Federalists, or Republicans. The Federalists urged the necessity of concentrating great power in the Federal Government; while the Republicans, or Anti-Federalists, were in favor of reserving as much power as possible in the hands of the people and the individual States. Adams, Hamilton, and Jay, were promi-

nent leaders of the Federalists; Madison and Jefferson, of the Republicans. The former were charged with favoring a monarchy, being enemies of Republicanism; the latter were accused of being infidels and Jacobins, and of entertaining unnecessary hostility to England.

FUNDING SYSTEM.—A funding system provides that, on the creation of a public loan, funds shall immediately be formed, and secured by law, for the payment of the interest until the State or Government redeems the whole, and also for the gradual redemption of the capital itself. This gradual redeeming of the principal is called the *sinking* of the debt, and the fund appropriated for this purpose is called the *Sinking Fund*. The national debt was extinguished for the first time in 1835.

GRANT.—A conveyance in writing of property that cannot pass by word only—as lands, rents, reversions, &c. The thing conveyed.

HIGH SEAS.—The common highway of nations, not belonging to any particular country.

HONORS OF WAR.—Distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy—as of marching out from a camp, or entrenchment, with all the insignia of military etiquette.

IMMIGRANT.—A person removing into another country for permanent residence. Sometimes a distinction is made between emigrant and immigrant; the former signifying one who goes from a country—the latter, one who enters into a country; but this distinction is without authority.

INSURRECTION.—The open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law by a local or civil government. It is equivalent to *sedition*, except that sedition expresses a less extensive rising. It differs from *rebellion*, for the latter expresses an attempt to overthrow the government, and to establish a different one. It differs from *mutiny*, as insurrection has to do with the civil government alone; whereas mutiny is an open opposition to law, either in the army or navy. Insurrection is, however, used to comprehend either *sedition* or *rebellion*.

INVEST.—To surround a besieged place, so as to cut off all communication with the surrounding country for obtaining supplies, &c. It is remarkable that Sevastopol (sev-as-to'-pol) was not invested.

LETTERS OF MARQUE are letters of reprisal; a license granted by a sovereign of one country, to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretence of indemnification for injuries received.

LETTERS PATENT.—A writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to some person or persons, to do some act, or enjoy some right.

MILITIA (from *miles*, a soldier).—A body of armed citizens regularly trained, though not in constant service in time of peace, and thereby distinguished from standing armies. In France, the militia are called “National Guards.”

MINISTER.—The representative of a sovereign or Government at a foreign court—usually those that are resident there, but not restricted to such.

MUTINY.—An insurrection of soldiers, or seamen, against the authority of their commanders. See **INSURRECTION**.

PAROLE.—In military affairs, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed.

PIRATE.—A robber on the high seas, who makes it his business to cruise for plunder. An armed ship, or vessel, which sails without legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels.

PLENIPOTENTIARY.—An ambassador, or envoy, to a foreign court, invested with full power to negotiate a treaty, or to transact other business.

PRIVATEER.—A ship, or vessel of war, owned and equipped by private individuals, at their own expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in time of war. A privateer differs from a pirate, inasmuch as the former is licensed by the Government, and the latter is not; besides, a privateer goes out only during a war, and seizes none but the enemy's vessels.

REGULARS.—Regular troops, in contradistinction to the militia.

SIEGE.—The placing of an army before or around a fortification, to compel the garrison to surrender. If the place is entirely surrounded, so as to cut off all communication and supplies, it is said to be *invested*. A siege differs from a blockade, inasmuch as in the former the investing army approaches the fortified place to attack and reduce it by force, while in the latter the army secures all the avenues in order to cut off all supplies, and waits until famine compels the garrison to surrender. To “lay siege,” to besiege; to “raise the siege,” to abandon it.

SURRENDER.—To give up. It is of two kinds—“to capitulate,” and “to surrender at discretion.” The latter is to surrender without stipulation or terms.

TONNAGE.—A duty or impost on ships, estimated by the ton. The weight of goods carried in a ship. The cubical contents of burthen of a ship in tons.

TREASON.—In general, treason is the crime of attempting to overthrow the Government of the State to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the State into the hands of a foreign power. In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

TREATY.—An agreement, league, or contract, between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns, or the supreme power of each State. The treaty-making power is lodged in the Executive. In the United States it is vested in the President, by and with the advice of the Senate.

TRUCE.—A suspension of hostilities, by agreement of the commanders, for negotiation, or other causes; frequently for the purpose of burying the dead. An armistice is generally by convention of the Governments.

WHIG AND TORY.—During the Revolution, the term Whig was applied to the opponents, and Tory to the supporters, of the royal cause.

CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY VII.—1485–1509.

1492. COLUMBUS (*sent out by Spain*¹) discovers America.²

1497. The Cabots (*sent out by England*³) discover the continent of America.²

1498. Columbus discovers the main-land, near the mouth of the Orinoco.⁴

1498. Sebastian Cabot explores the coast from Labrador⁵ to Florida.⁶

¹ Spain, a large peninsula lying south of France, between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean. The Moors held possession of it for more than 700 years, but, in 1492, the Christian sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, completed its conquest, and drove the Moors from Spain. They aided Columbus in his undertaking, when many other sovereigns had treated his project as visionary and impracticable. The government is an absolute monarchy; the religion, Roman Catholic.

² America received its name from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who visited South America in 1499.

³ England was conquered by the Normans in 1066. At the period of the discovery of America, the country, under Henry VII., was rapidly recovering from the desolation caused by the "wars of the Roses." The Reformation commenced in the reign of Henry VIII.; under Edward VI. the Church of England was established, and the Liturgy arranged in its present form (1549). Popery was re-established under Mary; and, though Elizabeth restored Protestantism, it was not until the "Glorious Revolution" that religious toleration was guaranteed by law.

⁴ Orinoco (*i.e.* "*coiled serpent*,") is in Venezuela, and empties into the Atlantic in Lat. 8° 40'. Three of its tributaries are larger than the Danube.

⁵ Labrador, a vast peninsula in the eastern part of British America. Cabot discovered it in Lat. 56°, and called it Terra Labrador, or "cultivable land," to distinguish it from Greenland.

⁶ Florida, the southern peninsula of the United States, extends as far south

1510. First European city on the continent built by Balboa (*sent out by Spain*,¹) on the Isthmus of Darien.⁷

1512. Ponce de Leon (*sent out by Spain*,¹) discovers Florida.⁶

1513. Balboa discovers the Pacific Ocean.⁸

1520. De Allyon (*sent out by Spain*,¹) visits Carolina.⁹

1521. Mexico¹⁰ conquered by the Spaniards under Cortez.

1522. First voyage around the world performed by a ship of Magellan's squadron (*sent out by Spain*¹).

1524. Verrazani (*sent out by France*,¹¹) explores the coast from Florida⁶ to Labrador⁵, and names the country New France.¹²

1528. Narvaez (*sent out by Spain*,¹) attempts to conquer Florida.⁶

1532. Peru¹³ conquered by the Spaniards under Pizarro.

as 25°. It was so named from Pasqua Florida, *i. e.*, Palm Sunday, the day on which it was discovered.

⁷ Darien (da'-ri-en), called also Panama (pan-a-ma'), is the isthmus which unites North and South America, between 7° and 9½° North Latitude. In the narrowest part it is only thirty miles wide.

⁸ Pacific Ocean extends from America to Asia and Australia. It was called Pacific by Magellan, in consequence of the prosperous weather he enjoyed while traversing it.

⁹ Carolina, so called in honor of Charles IX. (*Carolus*). The two provinces were united until 1729. (Inhabitant, Car-o-lin'-i-an.)

¹⁰ Mexico lies west of the Gulf of Mexico, partly in the Torrid, and partly in the North Temperate Zone. It remained a Spanish province until 1824, when, after several attempts to throw off the yoke of Spain, it was declared independent. It has since remained nominally a Republic, though the government is very unsettled.

¹¹ France, one of the Five Great Powers of Europe, separated from England by the English Channel and Straits of Dover. The name of France is derived from the Franks (freemen), a confederacy of German nations, who overran Gaul after the extinction of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, and were united under one head by Clovis, about the beginning of the sixth century. The Government is at present an Empire; the religion, Roman Catholic.

¹² New France.—This name was originally given to the whole country explored by Verrazani, but afterwards was applied exclusively to Canada, by which name it was known as long as it remained in the possession of France.

¹³ Peru, a country of South America, in the Torrid Zone, remained subject to Spain until 1824, when it was declared independent. It is now a Federal Republic.

1534. Gulf and River St. Lawrence¹⁴ discovered by Cartier (*sent out by France*¹¹).

1535. Cartier sails as far as Montreal,¹⁵ and takes possession of the country in the name of France.¹¹

1539. De Soto (*sent out by Spain*,¹) undertakes the conquest of Florida.⁶

1541. De Soto discovers the Mississippi¹⁶ River.

1542. Death of De Soto.

1562. Ribault (*sent out by Coligny*,) builds Fort Carolina, at Port Royal,¹⁷ S. C., which was the first attempt to plant a colony in the United States.

1564. French Protestants, under Laudonniere, (*sent out by Coligny*,) settle in Florida.⁶

1565. First permanent settlement in the United States at St. Augustine,¹⁸ Florida,⁶ by the Spaniards.

1583. Gilbert takes possession of Newfoundland,¹⁹ in the name of Queen Elizabeth.

¹⁴ St. Lawrence issues from Lake Ontario, and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Considering the river in connection with the lakes, it takes various names: between Lake Superior and Huron, it is called the St. Mary; between Lakes Huron and Erie, the St. Clair and Detroit; between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; and between Ontario and the sea, the St. Lawrence. Its length, including the chain of lakes, is 2200 miles.

¹⁵ Montreal, the principal town of Canada, is on an island in the St. Lawrence, just below the Ottawa River. It is 142 miles southwest from Quebec. Population, 58,000.

¹⁶ Mississippi (*Missi Sipi*, i. e., the "Great Water,") River is, with the Missouri, the longest river in the world. Flowing from north to south, through 18° of latitude, it has a descent of six inches to the mile—the current continually increases in velocity, until it reaches sixty or seventy miles per day. Vessels are usually eight to ten days in ascending from the Gulf to New Orleans, and nine or ten weeks in reaching the mouth of the Illinois River. By steam, the passage to Cincinnati and back is accomplished in less than twenty days. The first steamboat on the Western waters was built at Pittsburgh in 1811.

¹⁷ Port Royal is an island on the coast of South Carolina, fifty miles southwest from Charleston.

¹⁸ St. Augustine is on the east coast of Florida, thirty-five miles south of the St. John's River. On the east is Matanzas Sound, separating it from Anastasia Island. Population, 2000.

¹⁹ Newfoundland (nu'-fund-land'), an island of British America, southeast

1584. Raleigh's first expedition lands at Roanoke,²⁰ and names the country Virginia.²¹

1585. Raleigh's second expedition, under Sir Richard Grenville, settles at Roanoke.²⁰

1587. Raleigh's third expedition, under Captain White, fails for want of supplies.

1592. "Law of Conformity"²² passed by Elizabeth, and Puritans²³ emigrate to Holland.²⁴

of Labrador, and east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, nearly one thousand miles in circumference. It derives all its importance from its fisheries.

²⁰ Roanoke, an island which separates Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds.

²¹ Virginia, one of the thirteen original States, so called in honor of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, originally comprised the country lying between 34° and 45° of North Latitude, embracing all the territory between Cape Fear and Halifax. In 1606, it was divided into North and South Virginia. The State of Virginia is the most northern of the Southern States. Its motto is *Sic semper tyrannis*, "Thus we serve tyrants." It is a slave State, and is known as the "Ancient" or "Old Dominion."

²² "Law of Conformity."—On the accession of Elizabeth, two parties existed in England: those who adhered to the Church as established in the reign of Edward VI., and those who wished to make it still more *pure*—hence called Puritans. In 1565, those clergymen who would not conform to the use of the clerical vestments, &c., were deprived of their livings. But this only tended to make them adhere still more strictly to their principles; and, under the guidance of a zealous leader, Robert Brown, they advocated a total separation from the Established Church, and an independent organization. From this circumstance, they received the names of Brownists, Separatists, or Independents. In 1592 a law was passed, declaring that any person over sixteen years of age who refused to attend the public worship of the Established Church should be imprisoned; if he persisted in his refusal, he should be banished; and if he returned from banishment, death was the penalty.

²³ "Puritan" was a term applied somewhat indefinitely to all persons opposed to the Established Church. It included three parties, viz: political puritans, who contended for the greatest amount of civil liberty; puritans in discipline, who were opposed to the ceremonies and government of the Episcopal Church; and doctrinal puritans, who were opposed to the doctrines of the Established Church, and favored those of the Reformers.

²⁴ Holland (or, The Netherlands,) is a low, flat country in the north-western part of Europe, on the North Sea. The Puritans first went to Amsterdam, and then to Leyden.

1594. New Mexico²⁵ settled at Santa Fé²⁶ by the Spaniards.

1598. Henry IV., of France, issues the "Edict of Nantes,"²⁷ tolerating Protestants.

1602. Gosnold discovers and names Cape Cod.²⁸

1603. De Monts receives from Henry IV., king of France,¹¹ a grant of Acadia²⁹ (*extending from Delaware Bay³⁰ to the Gulf of St. Lawrence¹⁴*).

²⁵ New Mexico, a territory of the United States, acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848. Its area was increased by treaty in 1854, when the United States acquired the Mesilla Valley, a tract of bottom land eight or ten miles long, in the southern part of New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande. Population, 61,547; area, 207,007 square miles.

²⁶ Santa Fé (san'-ta fa'), the capital of New Mexico, is on the Rio Chieito, or Santa Fé River, twenty miles from the Rio Grande. One or two newspapers are issued here. Population, 4846.

²⁷ Nantes (nants), a city of France, on the Loire, noted for the famous "Edict" in favor of the Protestants, promulgated by Henry IV., 1598, and revoked by Louis XIV., 1685. Population, 110,000.

²⁸ Cape Cod, a peninsula on the southern side of Massachusetts Bay, so called from the number of cod-fish found there.

²⁹ Acadia (a-ca'-de-a), a name originally applied to all the French possessions in North America, but afterwards limited to Nova Scotia (no'-va sko'-she-a,) and New Brunswick. From 1614, when Argall conquered it, until 1710, it was repeatedly captured by the English, and as often ceded back to the French. In 1710, Nova Scotia was permanently annexed to the British crown, and Port Royal was named Annapolis in honor of Queen Anne (1702-1713). In King George's war, Cape Breton (ka-pe brit'-on), which was considered a part of Acadia, was taken by the English in 1745, but was restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (aix-la-sha-pel'). After this treaty, the British Government determined to introduce English colonists, and Halifax was settled by the Hon. Ed. Cornwallis. England, at this time, claimed all that large territory, including not only Nova Scotia, but New Brunswick; while France contended that the peninsula only was referred to in the treaty. In 1755, the English completed the conquest of Acadia. The French inhabitants, deeply attached to the mother country, steadily refused to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and a few individuals remained in open rebellion. The Government, with the advice of Admirals Boscawen and Mostyn, then formed the horrible plan of tearing the inhabitants from their homes, and dispersing them among the British Colonies. They were driven on board the ships at the point of the bayonet, and carried to various towns on the coast. In order to prevent their return, the houses were burned and the lands laid waste. In 1763, the French possessions were ceded to England.

³⁰ Delaware Bay lies between New Jersey and Delaware. The southern

1605. First permanent French settlement in America² at Port Royal³¹ (*Nova Scotia*,³² near the Bay of Fundy³³).

1606. James I. grants South Virginia²¹ to the London Company, and North Virginia²¹ to the Plymouth Company.

1607. First permanent English settlement in America² at Jamestown.³⁴

1608. Champlain (*sent out by France*,¹¹) founds Quebec.³⁵

1609. Hudson River³⁶ discovered by Henry Hudson (*sent out by the Dutch*).

1614. New York³⁷ settled at Manhattan³⁸ by the Dutch. Captain John Smith explores the coast from Penobscot³⁹ to Cape Cod.²⁵

point of New Jersey is Cape May, on which is the celebrated watering-place, Cape Island City. On the Delaware side is Cape Henlopen. The bay is twenty miles wide at its mouth.

³¹ Port Royal, named Annapolis in 1710, once the capital of French Acadia, is in the western part of Nova Scotia, near the Bay of Fundy.

³² Nova Scotia.—(*See Acadia*,²⁸).

³³ Bay of Fundy lies between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is remarkable for the height of its tides, which often reach sixty feet.

³⁴ Jamestown, the oldest English settlement in the United States, is on the east side of the James River, due west of Yorktown, and southeast of the Chickahominy River. The place is in ruins, and is not found on modern maps.

³⁵ Quebec (called the "Gibraltar of America,") is a strongly fortified city of Canada East, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the St. Charles. In 1759, the French, under Montcalm, were encamped below the city, between the Montmorenci and the St. Charles, while the English lay on the other side of the Montmorenci. Point Levi, immediately opposite the city, and Orleans, a few miles down the river, were also occupied by the English. Quebec is from an Indian word, *Kebec*, "narrow." Population, 43,000.

³⁶ The Hudson River, named after Henry Hudson, flows nearly due south, in the eastern part of New York, and empties into New York Bay.

³⁷ New York, one of the thirteen original States, was so called in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, to whom it was granted in 1664. New York is the first State in commerce, and only exceeded by Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in manufactures. It is a free State.

³⁸ Manhattan, or New York Island, is formed by the Hudson, East, and Harlem Rivers. It is fourteen miles long. The name is Indian, signifying "the place where we all got drunk together."

³⁹ Penobscot (pe-nob'-skot), is the largest river in Maine. At its mouth it is fifty miles east of the Kennebec.

1619. First Representative Assembly in America² called by Governor Yeardley at Jamestown,³⁴ Virginia.²¹

1620. Massachusetts⁴⁰ settled at Plymouth⁴¹ by English Puritans.²³

1621. Massasoit (*Chief of the Wampanoags*,) makes a treaty with the settlers at Plymouth.⁴¹

1622. Settlers at Jamestown³⁴ massacred by the Indians.

1624. New Hampshire⁴² settled at Dover⁴³ by the English.

New Jersey⁴⁴ settled at Bergen⁴⁵ by the Dutch and Danes.

1625. Maine⁴⁶ settled at Bristol⁴⁷ by the English.

⁴⁰ Massachusetts, often called the "Bay State," is one of the thirteen original States. Its motto is, "By the sword she seeks peace under liberty." Massachusetts is a free State.

⁴¹ Plymouth (so called from Plymouth, in England,) is thirty-eight miles southeast from Boston. A part of the rock on which the Pilgrims landed was placed in the centre of the town in 1774. Population, 5000.

⁴² New Hampshire, one of the thirteen original States, is so called from Hampshire, in England, from which many of the settlers came. New Hampshire was united with Massachusetts in 1641, and separated in 1680; united again in 1690, separated in 1692; again united in 1699, and finally separated in 1741. From 1699 until 1741, the two Colonies had separate Legislatures, but the same Governor. New Hampshire is a free State.

⁴³ Dover, a town in New Hampshire, on the Cochecho River, four miles above its junction with the Piscataqua. It was formerly called Cochecho.

⁴⁴ New Jersey, one of the thirteen original States, was so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who had defended the Island of Jersey during the civil war. In 1677 it was divided into East and West Jersey, and from this fact comes the expression "the Jerseys." In the narrowest part it is only thirty miles wide. New Jersey is a free State.

⁴⁵ Bergen, a town in New Jersey, on the top of Bergen Ridge, three miles west of New York City. Population, about 3000.

⁴⁶ Maine is the most eastern of the United States; and Eastport, 67° West Long., the most eastern town. In 1652, Maine united with Massachusetts, though it was not until 1677 that the dispute between Massachusetts and the heirs of Gorges was decided in England in favor of Massachusetts. Maine became a State in 1820. Its motto is *Dirigo*, "I direct." Maine is a free State.

⁴⁷ Bristol is a town on the coast of Maine, between the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers. Population, 3000.

1627. Delaware⁴⁸ settled at Cape Henlopen⁴⁹ by the Swedes and Finns.

1633. Connecticut⁵⁰ settled at Windsor⁵¹ by emigrants from Massachusetts.⁴⁰

1634. Maryland⁵² settled at St. Mary's⁵³ by Roman Catholics, under Lord Baltimore.

1635. Sir Henry Vane emigrates to America. The king forbids Cromwell and Hampden to leave England.

1636. Rhode Island⁵⁴ settled at Providence⁵⁵ by the Baptists, under Roger Williams.

⁴⁸ Delaware, one of the thirteen original States, is the smallest of the United States, except Rhode Island. Area, only 2120 square miles. Delaware is a slave State, but contains only 2000 slaves.

⁴⁹ Cape Henlopen is in Delaware, on the south side of Delaware Bay, opposite to Cape May. The Delaware Breakwater is a few miles north of the Cape.

⁵⁰ Connecticut (kon-net'-e-kut), one of the thirteen original States, is the most southern part of New England. The name is probably Indian. Its motto is, "He who transplanted still sustains." Connecticut is a free State.

⁵¹ Windsor is on the west side of the Connecticut River, seven miles north of Hartford.

⁵² Maryland, one of the thirteen original States, and the most southern of the Middle States, derives its name from Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. It is third in the Union in the amount of tobacco raised. Maryland is a slave State.

⁵³ St. Mary's, a town on the St. Mary's River, ten miles from its junction with the Potomac.

⁵⁴ Rhode Island, one of the thirteen original States, is the smallest State in the Union, having an area of only 1225 square miles, exclusive of Narragansett Bay. The greatest liberty in religious opinions prevailed in Rhode Island from its settlement. Unlike the other Colonies, Rhode Island did not adopt a Constitution at the Revolution, but continued to be governed by the Charter obtained in 1663, until 1842, when an attempt was made to form a Constitution. A difficulty occurred as to the *mode* of adopting the Constitution. The "Suffrage Party" (having, in the opinion of their opponents, acted illegally in the formation of the Constitution,) elected a Legislature, and chose Thomas W. Dorr as Governor. At the same time, the "Law and Order Party" elected Samuel W. King, Governor, and in 1843 both parties met and organized their respective governments. A civil war ensued, which was ended by the arrest and imprisonment of Dorr for treason, and the establishment of the Constitution legally adopted. Dorr was pardoned in 1845. Rhode Island is a free State. Its motto is "Hope."

⁵⁵ Providence, a town at the head of Narragansett Bay, on both sides of the Providence River.

1637. War between the Pequods and Connecticut⁵⁰ settlers ended by the destruction of the tribe.

1638. Harvard College founded at Cambridge.⁵⁶

1639. First printing-press established in America.²—
(*First book printed, the "Freeman's Oath."*)

1641. New Hampshire⁴² unites with Massachusetts.⁴⁰

1643. Union of the New England Colonies (*except Rhode Island*,⁵⁴) for mutual protection and defence.

1644. Second massacre of the Virginia²¹ settlers by the Indians.

1646. Defeat of the Indians at Strickland Plains⁵⁷ by New York³⁷ settlers.

1649. Charles I. beheaded by the Parliament, and monarchy abolished.

1651. "Navigation Acts"⁵⁸ passed by Cromwell.

1655. Dutch conquer the Swedes on the Delaware.

1658. Death of Cromwell.

⁵⁶ Cambridge (originally called Newtown), is one of the suburbs of Boston, with which it is connected by a bridge. As the traveller passes through it, on his way to Mt. Auburn, many objects remind him that he is on classical ground. There stands the house which Washington made his head-quarters in 1775, now occupied by Longfellow, the poet.

⁵⁷ Strickland Plains was on an isthmus in the south-western part of Connecticut, then claimed by the Manhattan Colony. Being used for pasturing horses, it was called Horseneck. The town on this site is called Greenwich (green'-witch). It should be observed that there is a difference in the pronunciation of many names in England and America. The tendency in England is to *shorten* all proper names. Greenwich and Norwich are there always pronounced Grin'-idge and Nor'-idge. Care should be taken, therefore, to make the proper distinction in these words.

⁵⁸ The "Navigation Acts" provided that no merchandize should be imported into any of the British Colonies, except in vessels built in England or her plantations, and navigated by Englishmen; and that none but native or naturalized subjects should exercise the occupation of merchant or factor in any English settlement. The principal articles of American production (such as cotton, wool, tobacco, and sugar,) were not allowed to be exported to any country but England. In 1663, Charles II. made these restrictions still more oppressive, by prohibiting the importation of European commodities into the Colonies, except in English ships, laden in England. This last provision obliged the colonists to purchase all foreign articles in England, even though they could be purchased more advantageously in other countries.

1660. Restoration of monarchy.

(Charles II. ascends the throne.)

Arrival of the Regicides⁶¹ (*Goffe and Whalley*).

1663. North Carolina⁵⁹ settled by the English at Albemarle.⁶⁰

Second "Navigation Acts"⁵⁸ passed by Charles II.

1664. New Netherlands surrenders to the English, and the name of Manhattan⁵⁸ is changed to New York.⁶²

(Charles II. grants the province to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany.)

1669. Wisconsin⁶³ settled at Green Bay⁶⁴ by the French.

⁵⁹ North Carolina, one of the thirteen original States, was settled as early as 1653, by emigrants from Virginia, but its permanent settlement dates from that made under the auspices of Lord Albemarle, in 1663. Its soil is auriferous, and a branch mint has been established at Charlotte. To a member of Congress from Buncombe, in this State, we are indebted for the expression frequently occurring in newspaper accounts of Congressional proceedings, viz: "Talking for Buncombe." North Carolina is a slave State. (Inhabitant, North Car-o-lin'-e-an.)

⁶⁰ Albemarle Sound, so called in honor of the Duke of Albemarle. The first settlements were on the Chowan, near the present village of Edenton.

⁶¹ On the restoration of monarchy, by the accession of Charles II., an "Act of Indemnity" was passed, towards all persons who had taken part against the crown, except those concerned in the death of the king. Against these, criminal proceedings were instituted. Sixty of the regicides were brought to trial—ten were executed—the rest were reprieved, and imprisoned or banished. Two of the latter, Goffe and Whalley, succeeded in escaping to Boston, where they were kindly received by Gov. Endicott and the inhabitants. At various times, ineffectual attempts were made by the king to arrest them. It is said that Goffe was concealed for many years in the house of the minister of Hadley. During King Philip's War, the Indians attacked that place, while the inhabitants were engaged in divine service. In the midst of the consternation and confusion that ensued, an unknown man of venerable aspect suddenly appeared, placed himself at the head of the terrified inhabitants, and led them on to victory. It was Goffe. He died in 1679.

⁶² New York, the largest city in the United States, and the third in point of wealth and population in the civilized world, comprises the island of Manhattan at the junction of the East and Hudson Rivers. Lat. 40° 42' 43" N., Lon. 74° 0' 3" W. Population, 624,179.

⁶³ Wisconsin, originally a part of the "Northwest Territory," was erected into a separate territorial government in 1836, and became a State in 1848. Wisconsin is a free State. Its motto is, "Civilization has succeeded barbarism."

⁶⁴ Green Bay, a thriving town in Wisconsin, at the head of Green Bay, and

1670. South Carolina⁶⁵ settled at Port Royal¹⁷ by the English.

Michigan⁶⁶ settled at Detroit⁶⁷ by the French.

1672. Liberty of "free trade" taken away from the Colonies by Charles II.

1673. Mississippi¹⁶ River navigated by Marquette.

1675. Commencement of "King Philip's War."

1676. "King Philip's War" ended by his death.

1680. New Hampshire⁴² separates from Massachusetts.⁴⁰

1680. New Hampshire⁴² becomes a royal province.

at the mouth of the Fox River, 114 miles north from Milwaukee. When the present improvements of the river are completed, Green Bay will have uninterrupted steam navigation with the Mississippi. Population, 2500.

⁶⁵ South Carolina, one of the thirteen original States, was settled principally by the English, but after the revocation of the "Edict of Nantes," in 1685, many Huguenots (French Protestants,) sought refuge on its hospitable shores. Its first Constitution was prepared by the celebrated John Locke, at the request of Lord Shaftsbury. It was ludicrously unsuited to the condition of the settlers, establishing a hereditary order of nobility, with all the appendages of royalty, among a people dwelling in rude log huts, thinly scattered over a large extent of wilderness. The Constitution was abrogated in 1693. South Carolina is a slave State. Its motto is, *Dum spiro, spero*, "While I live I hope." She is called the "Palmetto State." (Inhabitant, South Carolin'-i-an.)

⁶⁶ Michigan (mish'-i-gan), meaning "great water," one of the Western States, was formed out of the Northwest Territory. The staple products are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and Irish potatoes (for which the soil is especially favorable). It has probably the richest copper-mines in the world. Lakes Huron and Superior are connected by St. Mary's Straits, in which navigation is impeded by the Rapids of Sault St. Mary (usually pronounced *Soo-sent-má-ree*, Fr. pron. *Sō-sang-ma-reé*). Congress gave the State of Michigan 750,000 acres of land to construct a ship-canal around these rapids. The work, in size and style, is superior to anything of the kind on the continent. The locks are supposed to be the largest in the world, the gates being each forty feet wide. The main body of the canal is excavated through solid rock. The British did not surrender Detroit until 1796. Michigan is a free State.

⁶⁷ Detroit, so called from the strait on which it is situated, (in French, *Dé-troit*), is on the west bank of the river, eighteen miles from Lake Erie. It is a port of entry; the annual exports amounting to \$4,000,000, and its imports to \$15,000,000. Population, 35,000.

1682. Pennsylvania⁶⁸ settled at Philadelphia⁶⁹ by William Penn.

1685. Arkansas⁷⁰ settled at Arkansas Post⁷¹ by the French.

Louis XIV. revokes the "Edict of Nantes,"²⁷ and many Protestants, called Huguenots, emigrate to America.²

1686. Andross made Governor of all New England.

Charter of Connecticut⁵⁰ hidden in an oak.

1688. New York⁵⁷ and New Jersey⁴⁴ included in the jurisdiction of Andross.

"Glorious Revolution" in England.³

1689. James II. abdicates the throne, and takes refuge in France.¹¹ William and Mary ascend the throne.

1689. "King William's War" (*between England³ and France,¹¹*) commences in America.²

Andross imprisoned, and sent to England.³

1690. Texas⁷² settled at De Bexar⁷³ by the Spaniards.

⁶⁸ Pennsylvania, one of the thirteen original States, is the first State in the Union for wheat, rye, coal, and iron, and the second in population. It was named in honor of William Penn, (Penn's sylvia, or woods,) and is the only instance of an American colony settled without bloodshed. Pennsylvania is a free State. Its motto is, "Virtue, liberty, and independence." It is called the "Keystone State." (Inhabitant, Penn-syl-va'-ni-an.)

⁶⁹ Philadelphia, the second city of the United States in population, is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, six miles above their confluence. Camden is on the opposite side of the Delaware, in New Jersey, and West Philadelphia, one of its suburbs, on the west bank of the Schuylkill. Population, in 1850, 408,000. Latitude, 40° N.; Long., 75° W.

⁷⁰ Arkansas (ar-kan'-sas), one of the Western States, was formerly a part of Louisiana Territory, purchased from France in 1803. It is rich in mineral resources, coal, iron, lead, manganese, gypsum, and salt. Grain and stock are the staple products. Arkansas became a territory in 1819, and a State in 1836. It is a slave State.

⁷¹ Arkansas Post is on the left bank of the Arkansas River, fifty miles from its mouth.

⁷² Texas (tex'-as,) was formerly a Mexican province. An extensive emigration from the United States commenced in 1821, and in 1832 had swelled to such an amount as to induce the inhabitants to petition the Government for admission into the Mexican Confederacy as an independent State. Stephen F. Austin was appointed to present the petition, which was refused, and Austin imprisoned for more than a year. On his release, the Texans resolved to resort to arms, and headed by Austin, Fannin, Travis, and Colonel

Indiana⁷⁴ settled at Vincennes⁷⁵ by the French.

Phipp's unsuccessful expedition against Canada.⁸⁷

Dover⁷⁶ burned by the Indians.

1692. Salem⁷⁷ witchcraft.

1697. King William's War ended by Treaty of Ryswick.⁷⁸

1699. Louisiana⁷⁹ settled at Iberville⁸⁰ by the French.

Bowie, preparations were made for war. A Convention in 1835 chose Henry Smith for Governor, and Samuel Houston, Commander-in-chief of the Army. The Texans took San Antonio de Bexar in 1835; but, in 1836, the spirit of the people was roused to the utmost pitch of indignation by the barbarities that were practised by the Mexicans at Bexar, the Alamo, and Goliad. Among the slain at the Alamo were Travis, Bowie, and David Crockett. A decisive battle took place at San Jacinto, when the Mexican force was totally destroyed, and Santa Anna captured. The independence of Texas was acknowledged by the United States and European nations; and, in 1845, Texas became a State in the American Union. Texas is the Indian word for "friends." (Adjective and inhabitant, Texan.) Area, 237,504 square miles. Texas is a slave State.

⁷³ San Antonio de Bexar, a thriving town in Texas, on the San Antonio River, 110 miles southwest from Austin. It has a large trade, and contains a United States Arsenal. Population, 7000.

⁷⁴ Indiana, one of the Western States, formed out of the Northwest Territory, lies between Lake Michigan on the north, the Wabash River on the west, and the Ohio on the south. Indiana ranks the fourth State in the amount of Indian corn raised, and the seventh in population. Wyandotte Cave, in Crawford County, is said to rival the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It has been explored for many miles; its chambers and galleries abound in stalactites and other formations. Indiana is a free State.

⁷⁵ Vincennes, a town in Indiana, on the Wabash River.

⁷⁶ Dover, a town in New Hampshire, on the Cochecho River, twelve miles northwest from Portsmouth.

⁷⁷ Salem, a town on Massachusetts Bay, thirteen miles northeast from Boston. Indian name, Na-um-keag. Population, 20,934.

⁷⁸ Ryswick (riz'-wik), a town in the western part of Holland, two miles southeast from Hague (haig), and thirty-five miles southwest from Amsterdam. Population, 2,300.

⁷⁹ Louisiana (loo'-iz-e-an'-na), the first State formed from the Louisiana Territory, was settled principally by France and Spain. Cotton and sugar are the staple products, but tropical fruits are produced in the southern part. Louisiana is a slave State. Its motto is "Union and confidence." Inhabitant, Louisianian (loo'-iz-e-an'-e-an).

⁸⁰ Iberville (i-ber-vil), a village in Louisiana, on the Mississippi River, ninety miles above New Orleans.

1700. Yale College founded at Saybrook.⁸¹ (*Removed in 1717 to New Haven.*⁸²)

1702. Queen Anne's War commences (*between England³ and France,¹¹*) in America.²

1704. First newspaper published in America² in Boston.⁸³ (*"Boston Weekly News-Letter."*)

Deerfield⁸⁴ burned by the Indians and French.

1711. Alabama⁸⁵ settled at Mobile⁸⁶ by the French.

Admiral Walker's unsuccessful expedition against Canada.⁸⁷

1713. Queen Anne's War ended by Treaty of Utrecht.⁸⁸

1716. Mississippi⁸⁹ settled at Natchez⁹⁰ by the French.

⁸¹ Saybrook, a town at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on the western side. It was so called in honor of Lord Say and Seal, and Lord Brooke, to whom it was transferred by Lord Warwick.

⁸² New Haven is a port of entry in Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, thirty-four miles southwest from Hartford. It is called the "City of Elms." Its Indian name is Quinipiac. Population, 23,000.

⁸³ Boston, the second commercial city in the United States, is at the western extremity of Massachusetts Bay, in 42° 21' N. Lat., and 71° 4' W. Longitude. Inhabitant, Bostonian (bos-to'-ne-an). Population in 1850, 136,000.

⁸⁴ Deerfield, a small town in Massachusetts, west of the Connecticut River, and north of Springfield. Population, 2500.

⁸⁵ Alabama, one of the Southern States, was visited by De Soto in 1540. In 1702, Brienville built a fort on Mobile Bay; the present site of Mobile was not occupied until 1711. Alabama formed a part of Georgia until 1802, was then a part of Mississippi until 1817, when it was erected into a Territory, and in 1819 became a State. Alabama raises more cotton than any other State in the Union. It is a slave State.

⁸⁶ Mobile, a town on the west bank of the Mobile River, thirty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Population, 20,000.

⁸⁷ Canada, the most important part of British America, extends from 64° to nearly 91° W. Long. Its most southern extremity is Pelee Island, in Lake Erie, 41° 45' N. Lat. Canada comprises all the territory north of the Lakes, as far west as the heads of the streams falling into Lake Superior. Upper and Lower Canada were united in 1841. Upper Canada, now called Canada West, on the western side of the Ottawa River, has a much milder climate and more productive soil than Canada East.

⁸⁸ Utrecht (u'-trekt), is a noted city in Holland, on the Rhine, twenty miles southeast from Amsterdam. Population, 50,000.

⁸⁹ Mississippi was formerly a part of West Florida. It was erected into a territorial government in 1798, and in 1817 was admitted into the Union. Mississippi is a slave State. Inhabitant, Mississippian (mis-sis-sip'-e-an).

1720. Illinois⁹¹ settled at Kaskaskia⁹² by the French.

1725. Vermont⁹³ settled at Fort Dummer⁹⁴ by emigrants from Massachusetts.⁴⁹

1732. George Washington born in Westmoreland⁹⁵ County, Virginia.²¹

Laws¹¹⁹ passed restricting manufactures.

1733. Georgia⁹⁶ settled at Savannah⁹⁷ by the English.

Soon after the settlement of Georgia,⁹⁶ the celebrated preachers, John Wesley and George Whitfield, visited America.³

"Sugar Act"¹¹⁹ passed.

1744. King George's War (*between England³ and France¹¹*), commences in America.²

⁹⁰ Natchez, the largest commercial city of Mississippi, is on the Mississippi River, 279 miles above New Orleans. Population, 6000.

⁹¹ Illinois (il-in-oi'), one of the Western States, was formed out of the Northwest Territory. It has Lake Michigan and the Wabash River on its eastern boundary, the Ohio on its southern, and the Mississippi on its western. Illinois is rich in minerals: lead, bituminous and anthracite coal, copper, iron, and marble. The State ranks third in the production of Indian corn. Illinois is a free State.

⁹² Kaskaskia, a town in Illinois, on the Kaskaskia River, two miles from the Mississippi River.

⁹³ Vermont (*verde monts*), so called from the Green Mountains, is one of the New England States. It was settled at Fort Dummer, near Brattleboro, in 1724. The territory of this State was claimed both by New York and New Hampshire. In 1777, the people declared themselves independent, but the opposition of New York was only withdrawn by the payment of \$30,000. Vermont is a free State.

⁹⁴ Fort Dummer, now Brattleboro, is on the right bank of the Connecticut River, 100 miles from Montpelier.

⁹⁵ Westmoreland County is on the Potomac River.

⁹⁶ Georgia, the last settled of the original thirteen States, was named in honor of the reigning monarch, George II., who granted the territory as an asylum for the poor of England and the persecuted Protestants of all nations. The Spaniards claimed the country as far north as 33°. Georgia is one of the most flourishing of the Southern States. It is a slave State.

⁹⁷ Savannah, the largest commercial city in Georgia, is on the right bank of the Savannah River, fifteen miles from its mouth. The British took it in 1778, and evacuated it in July, 1783. Population in 1853, 24,000.

1745. Louisburg⁹⁸ and Cape Breton⁹⁹ taken by the British. (*British commanders, Sir William Pepperell and Admiral Warren.*)

1748. King George's War ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.¹⁰⁰

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, 1756-1763.

1749. George II. grants the territory on the Ohio¹⁰¹ River to the Ohio Company.

1753. Washington sent with a letter of remonstrance to St. Pierre, the French Commander at Venango.¹⁰²

1754. Expedition against the French.

Washington surprises the French at Great Meadows,¹⁰³ (*Jumonville killed.*)

Washington capitulates at Fort Necessity.¹⁰⁴

Convention meets at Albany.¹⁰⁵ (*Plan of confederation proposed by Dr. Franklin.*)

⁹⁸ Louisburg (loo'-e-burg), is on the southeast side of the island of Cape Breton (kape brit'-on). After its capture in 1758, the buildings were demolished, and the materials carried away for the construction of Halifax and other towns. It is difficult now to trace the position of the principal buildings and fortifications.

⁹⁹ Cape Breton (kape brit'-on), an island of British America, lies between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Its capital is Sydney.

¹⁰⁰ Aix-la-Chapelle (aix-la-sha-pel'), a town in Rhenish Prussia. It derives its name from a splendid chapel built by Charlemagne. The doors of this temple were of bronze, and its dome bore a massive globe of gold. Aix-la-Chapelle was for some time the capital of the empire. Charlemagne was buried there in A. D. 814. Population, 46,000.

¹⁰¹ Ohio River is formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers, in the western part of Pennsylvania, and empties into the Mississippi. Length, 950 miles.

¹⁰² Venango, now Franklin, is the capital of Venango County, Pa. Aux Bœuf (o-buff), now French Creek, in Venango County, is a west branch of the Alleghany River.

¹⁰³ Great Meadows is ten miles east of Uniontown, Pa.

¹⁰⁴ Fort Necessity was in Fayette County, Pa., on the National Road.

¹⁰⁵ Albany (aul'-ba-ne), the capital of New York, is on the west bank of the Hudson River, 160 miles north from the city of New York. It was called Fort Orange until 1664, when its name was changed, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, to whom the territory was granted.

1755. Braddock appointed Commander-in-chief.

British, under Monckton, take Acadia³² (*Nova Scotia*²⁹).

Expedition against Fort Du Quesne.¹⁰⁶ Braddock's defeat. (*Shirly succeeds Braddock.*)

Johnson defeats the French at Lake George.¹⁰⁷ (*Dieskau killed.*)

Expedition against Ticonderoga¹⁰⁸ and Crown Point,¹⁰⁹ under Johnson, abandoned.

1756. War declared. Lord Loudon, Commander-in-chief. Fort Oswego¹¹⁰ taken by Montcalm.

The Provincials defeat the Indians at Kittaning.¹¹¹

1757. Tennessee¹¹² settled at Fort Loudon¹¹³ by emigrants from North Carolina.⁵⁹

¹⁰⁶ Fort Du Quesne (du-kain'), on the present site of Pittsburg, was built by the French in 1754. It was abandoned to General Forbes in 1758, and named Pittsburg in honor of William Pitt. It is 357 miles from Philadelphia. Population, 110,241.

¹⁰⁷ Lake George, called also Horicon, is a beautiful lake in New York, east of the Hudson River. During the French and Indian War, Major Rodgers, being closely pursued by the Indians, slid down a rock, rising almost perpendicular from the lake to the height of 200 feet, and landed safely on the ice.

¹⁰⁸ Fort Ticonderoga was on the west side of Lake Champlain, at the outlet of Lake George. This fort was considered the Gibraltar of America, requiring 10,000 men to garrison it. Notwithstanding its strength, it is remarkable that Ticonderoga surrendered three times without an attempt at defence: in 1759 to General Amherst, in 1775 to Gen. Ethan Allen, and in 1777 to Burgoyne. Mount Defiance, fortified by Burgoyne, which commands Ticonderoga, is in New York. Mount Independence is in Vermont. The forts are now in ruins.

¹⁰⁹ Crown Point, on the western shore of Lake Champlain, is about seventy-five miles north from Albany. Crown Point was built by the French in 1731, who abandoned it in 1759. It was captured by Allen and Warner in 1775, and retaken by Burgoyne in 1777. Some of the ruins are still objects of interest.

¹¹⁰ Fort Oswego.—Old Fort Oswego was on the west side of the river. In 1755, Fort Ontario was built on the east side of the Oswego River, and north of this is the present Fort Oswego.

¹¹¹ Kittaning is on the left bank of the Alleghany River, in Pennsylvania, forty-five miles above Pittsburg. Population, 2000.

¹¹² Tennessee, originally a part of North Carolina, was ceded to the General Government in 1790, when it was organized into the "Territory southwest of the Ohio." Tennessee is a slave State.

Expedition against Louisburg⁹⁸ abandoned.

Colonel Munroe surrenders Fort William Henry¹¹⁴ to Montcalm. (*The garrison massacred by the Indians.*)

William Pitt appointed Prime Minister (*in June*).

1758. Abercrombie, Commander-in-Chief.

Louisburg⁹⁸ and Cape Breton⁹⁹ taken by Generals Amherst and Wolfe.

Abercrombie repulsed from Ticonderoga¹⁰⁸ by Montcalm. (*Lord Howe killed.*)

Fort Frontenac¹¹⁵ (*in Canada*,⁸⁷) taken by Colonel Bradstreet.

Fort Du Quesne¹⁰⁶ taken by Colonel Forbes. (*Name changed to Pittsburg.*¹⁰⁶)

1759. General Amherst, Commander-in-chief.

Quebec¹¹⁶ taken by General Wolfe. (*Death of Wolfe and Montcalm.*)

Ticonderoga¹⁰⁸ and Crown Point¹⁰⁹ taken by Amherst.

Fort Niagara¹¹⁷ taken by Sir William Johnson. (*Pri-deaux killed.*)

1760. Montreal¹⁵ capitulated, and the subjugation of the French in America² was completed.

1763. War ended by Treaty of Paris,¹¹⁸ (*or Versailles*¹¹⁸).

France¹¹ ceded to Great Britain³ all the territory claimed by her east of the Mississippi¹⁶ and north of the Iberville River.

¹¹³ Fort Loudon was on the Tennessee River, near the confines of Georgia and Tennessee.

¹¹⁴ Fort William Henry was on Lake George, in New York.

¹¹⁵ Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, is on the northeast part of Lake Ontario, in Canada.

¹¹⁶ Quebec, a city and fortress of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, at its junction with the St. Charles. From its great strength, it is frequently called the Gibraltar of America. It takes its name from an Indian word, *Kebee*, signifying "narrow." Population, 30,000.

¹¹⁷ Fort Niagara, in New York, at the mouth of the Niagara River.

¹¹⁸ Paris, the capital of France, is on both sides of the River Seine, 110 miles from its mouth. Population, 1,000,000. Versailles, the residence of the sovereigns of France, is nine miles southwest from Paris.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE REVOLUTION.

1651. Navigation Acts ⁸⁸ passed by Cromwell.

1732. Laws ¹¹⁹ passed restricting manufactures.

1733. Sugar Act, ¹¹⁹ imposing duties on sugar, coffee, indigo, &c., passed.

1764. Sugar Act ¹¹⁹ re-enacted.

Missouri ¹²⁰ settled at St. Louis ¹²¹ by the French.

1765. Stamp Act ¹²² passed.

First Colonial Congress met in New York.

(Timothy Ruggles, President. Declaration of rights framed.)

Grenville succeeded by the Marquis of Rockingham as Prime Minister. The Marquis of Rockingham, Pitt, Barre, Lord Camden, and others, advocate the cause of the Colonies, and the repeal of the Stamp Act.

1766. Stamp Act ¹²² repealed.

(Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Prime Minister.)

1767. Duties laid on tea, glass, paper, and painters' colors.

1768. Military force, under Gen. Gage, stationed at Boston. ⁸³

1769. California* settled at San Diego by the Spaniards.

1770. Boston ⁸³ Massacre.

(Captain Preston tried for murder; ably defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy, and acquitted.)

Lord North, Prime Minister.

Duties repealed, except those on tea.

1773. Destruction of tea in Boston ⁸³ harbor, (*Dec.* 16).

1774. Boston ⁸³ Port Bill ¹²³ passed.

¹¹⁹ The Sugar Act imposed duties on all sugar and molasses imported into the Colonies. Other acts prohibited the exportation from any colony of hats and woollens of domestic manufacture; forbade hatters to employ more than two apprentices at a time; and laid restrictions on the manufacture of iron and steel, pitch, tar, and turpentine.

¹²⁰ Missouri is remarkable for enjoying the navigation of the two largest rivers in the United States, if not in the world. It is the principal seat of an active trade with Santa Fé, and the territory lying between the States and the Rocky Mountains. (See paragraph ²⁵⁰.) Its motto is, "The public safety is the supreme law." (Inhabitant, "Missourian.")

¹²¹ St. Louis, one of the most important cities in the West, is on the Mississippi River, twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri.

¹²² The Stamp Act was an act requiring all legal instruments, such as notes, bonds, deeds, &c., and printed almanacs, newspapers, &c., should be executed on stamped paper, for which a duty should be paid to the crown.

¹²³ The Boston Port Bill was a bill removing the Custom-house to Salem, and prohibiting the landing or shipping of goods to Boston.

* See Note on California, page 78.

First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia.⁶⁹—

(Peyton Randolph and John Hancock, Presidents. This Congress agreed upon a declaration of rights, recommended a suspension of commercial intercourse, and voted an address to the king and people of Great Britain⁷⁰ and Canada.⁷¹)

REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1775-1783.

1775. Kentucky¹²³ settled at Boonesboro¹²⁴ by Daniel Boone.

Boston⁶³ garrisoned with 3000 troops. General Gage, Royal Governor.

Battle of Lexington.¹²⁵

(American Commander, Parker; British, Smith and Pitcairn. April 19.)

Ticonderoga¹⁰⁸ and Crown Point¹⁰⁹ taken by Allen and Warner.*

Arrival of Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne.

Washington appointed Commander-in-chief, (*June 15*).

Battle of Bunker Hill.¹²⁶

(Americans defeated. Amer. Com., Prescott, aided by Putnam and Warren; British, Howe, aided by Pigot and Clinton. June 17.)

Invasion of Canada.⁸⁷ Montgomery captures Montreal.¹⁵

Montgomery killed in an unsuccessful attack on Quebec.¹¹⁶

1776. Dunmore, the last royal Governor of Virginia,²¹ destroys Norfolk¹²⁷ by fire.

¹²³ Kentucky, one of the Southern States, originally formed a part of Virginia. It was settled at Boonesboro, in 1775, by Daniel Boone, and others. Kentucky is a slave State.

¹²⁴ Boonesboro, a decayed village on the Kentucky River, eighteen miles southeast of Lexington.

¹²⁵ Lexington, noted as the place where the first blood was shed in the Revolutionary War, is in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, eleven miles from Boston.

¹²⁶ Breed's Hill is a small eminence in Charlestown, one of the suburbs of Boston. Colonel Prescott had orders to fortify Bunker Hill, but Breed's being nearer and more eligible, it was concluded to fortify that.

¹²⁷ Norfolk, a port of entry on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Elizabeth River, eight miles from Hampton Roads. On the opposite side of the river is Gosport, with a United States Arsenal, and extensive dry docks.

* Arnold joined the expedition the day before the taking of Ticonderoga, as a *volunteer*, and had no command. Allen took Ticonderoga, and Warner took Crown Point.—*Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution,"* Vol. I., p. 153.

Washington fortifies Dorchester Heights.¹²⁸

British evacuate Boston,⁸³ and retire to Halifax.^{12c}

British, under General Clinton, attack Charleston,¹³⁰ and are repulsed by Moultrie.

(British officers, Cornwallis and Sir P. Parker. June 28.)

Independence proclaimed, July 4th.

Committee that drafted the Declaration—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston.

Commissioners sent to France¹¹ to solicit assistance.

(Benjamin Franklin, Silas Peane, and Arthur Lee.)

Battle of Long Island.¹³¹

(Americans defeated. Amer. Com., Putnam; British, Howe and Clinton. Aug. 27.)

The American Generals, Sullivan, Stirling, and Woodhull, were taken prisoners.

Nathan Hale executed as a spy.

Battle of White Plains.¹³²

(Americans defeated. Amer. Coms., Washington and McDougall; British, Howe and Leslie. Oct. 28.)

British take Fort Washington.¹³³

(Amer. Com., Magaw; British, Howe. Nov. 16.)

Americans evacuate Fort Lee.¹³⁴

(Amer. Com., Greene; British, Cornwallis. Nov. 18.)

¹²⁸ Dorchester Heights are on a peninsula south of Boston, while Charlestown is north of it. Washington succeeded in fortifying these heights, and Howe, seeing it was impossible to defend the city, determined to evacuate. The British were allowed to retire unmolested, on condition that they would not burn the city.

¹²⁹ Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, is on Chebucto Bay, ten miles from the sea, and has an excellent harbor. It was founded in 1749, and named after Lord Halifax.

¹³⁰ Charleston, a port of entry, and the largest city in South Carolina, is situated at the confluence of the Cooper and Ashley Rivers. Sullivan's Island is seven miles below. Population, 30,000.

¹³¹ Long Island, south of New York and Connecticut, is separated from the main-land by Long Island Sound, which, near New York City, is only three quarters of a mile wide, and is called the East River.

¹³² White Plains, twenty-seven miles northeast of New York City, in Westchester County, N. Y.

¹³³ Fort Washington is on the east side of the Hudson River, ten miles above New York.

¹³⁴ Fort Lee is on the west side of the Hudson River, ten miles above N. York.

The American army retreats through "the Jerseys."¹³⁵

Battle of Trenton.¹³⁶

(Americans successful. Amer. Com., Washington; British, Rahl. Colonel Rahl killed. Dec. 26.)

1777. Battle of Princeton.¹³⁷

(British defeated. Amer. Com., Washington; British, Mawhood. General Mercer killed; James Monroe wounded. Jan. 3.)

Arrival of Lafayette.

Danbury¹³⁸ burned by General Tryon's orders.

Wooster, Arnold, and Sullivan, defended the town.

Invasion of Burgoyne by way of Lake Champlain.¹³⁹

Burgoyne takes Ticonderoga.¹⁴⁰

(St. Clair, commander. July 5.)

General Schuyler evacuates Fort Edward,¹⁴⁰ and is joined by Gen. Lincoln and Kosciusko, chief engineer.

Colonel Barton captures General Prescott.

A detachment of Burgoyne's army defeated at Bennington¹⁴¹ by Stark.

(British Com., Colonel Baum. Aug. 16.)

Battle of Brandywine.¹⁴²

(Amer. Com., Washington; British, Howe. Knyphausen commanded the Hessians. Count Pulaski and Lafayette were in this engagement—the latter was wounded. Sept. 11.)

¹³⁵ "The Jerseys."—This term originated in the fact that New Jersey was divided, in 1677, into East and West Jersey, and was continued until after the Revolution. "Glorious news from the Jerseys" gladdened every heart in 1776, when Washington fought the victorious battle of Trenton.

¹³⁶ Trenton, the capital of New Jersey, is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Delaware River, twenty-seven miles above Philadelphia. Population, 5000.

¹³⁷ Princeton is in New Jersey, partly in Middlesex and partly in Somerset Counties, eleven miles northeast from Trenton.

¹³⁸ Danbury, in Connecticut, on the Norwalk and Danbury Railroad.

¹³⁹ Lake Champlain is between New York and Vermont, and extends a few miles north of the Canada line.

¹⁴⁰ Fort Edward is on the east side of the Hudson River, forty-five miles north of Albany.

¹⁴¹ Bennington is in Bennington County, Vermont, 117 miles southwest of Montpelier.

¹⁴² Brandywine Creek flows south-easterly through Pennsylvania, and empties into Christiana Creek, at Wilmington. The battle was fought at Chad's Ford, near Kennet Square, a few miles north of the boundary of Pennsylvania.

Battle of Stillwater.¹⁴³

(Amer. Com., Gates; British, Burgoyne. Sept. 19.)

Defeat of General Wayne near Paoli.¹⁴⁴ (*Sept. 20.*)Congress removes to Lancaster.¹⁴⁵ Washington retreats to Pottsgrove.¹⁴⁶**British, under Cornwallis, enter Philadelphia.**(The main body, under Howe, encamp at Germantown.¹⁴⁷ Sept. 26.)**Unsuccessful attack on the British at Germantown.**¹⁴⁷**Battle of Saratoga.**¹⁴⁸

(Amer. Com., Gates; British, Burgoyne. Oct. 7.)

Surrender of Burgoyne, (*Oct. 17.*)**Unsuccessful attack by the British on Fort Mercer.**¹⁴⁹(Donop killed. Americans abandon Forts Mercer¹⁴⁹ and Mifflin.¹⁵⁰)**Washington encamps at Valley Forge.**¹⁵¹(The British, under Howe, go into winter-quarters at Philadelphia.¹⁵²)**1778. Treaty of alliance with France.**¹¹

(Signed by Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee.)

British, under Clinton, evacuate Philadelphia,⁶⁹ (*June 18.*)**Battle of Monmouth.**¹⁵²

(Amer. Com., Washington; British, Clinton. June 28.)

Lee reprimanded by Washington.

¹⁴³ Stillwater, N. Y., is west of the Hudson and north of the Mohawk Rivers, twenty-two miles from Albany.

¹⁴⁴ Paoli is on the Lancaster Turnpike, leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia. The massacre took place one mile south of the Warren tavern, and two miles southwest of Paoli tavern. A monument was erected in 1817.

¹⁴⁵ Lancaster, the fourth city in Pennsylvania, is seventy miles west from Philadelphia, and one mile west from Conestoga Creek.

¹⁴⁶ Pottsgrove, on the Schuylkill River, thirty-five miles northwest from Philadelphia.

¹⁴⁷ Germantown is now a part of Philadelphia, six miles N. N. W. from the centre of the city.

¹⁴⁸ Saratoga is a township in a county of the same name, on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Fish Creek. Saratoga Springs, one of the principal watering-places in the United States, is twenty-eight miles from Albany.

¹⁴⁹ Red Bank, which was defended by Fort Mercer, is in New Jersey, on the Delaware River, six miles from Philadelphia. The battle-ground is one and a half miles from the steamboat landing. A neat monument marks the grave of Colonel Donop.

¹⁵⁰ Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, is in the Delaware River, about six miles below Philadelphia, opposite Fort Mercer. The fort is still garrisoned.

¹⁵¹ Valley Forge is in Chester County, Pa., twenty miles northwest of Philadelphia.

¹⁵² Monmouth, now Freehold, is in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Colonel

Lord North's "Conciliatory Bill" ¹⁵³ passed by Parliament. France ¹¹ acknowledges the independence of the Colonies. D'Estaing arrives with a French fleet.

Massacre at Wyoming ¹⁵⁴ by British and Indians.

(Amer. Com., Col. Zebulon Butler; British, Col. John Butler.)

Battle of Rhode Island. ¹⁵⁵

(Amer. Com., Sullivan; British, Pigot. Aug. 29.)

Massacre at Cherry Valley ¹⁵⁶ by the British and Indians.

(~~Americans commanded by~~ Walter Butler ~~British and~~ Indians, by Brandt, sachem of the Mohawks.)

British take Savannah. ¹⁵⁷

(Amer. Com., General Howe; British, Colonel Campbell. Dec. 29.)

1779. Sunbury ¹⁵⁸ captured by Gen. Prevost, British Commander at the south.

General Lincoln, American Commander of the southern army.

Gen. Prevost defeats Ash at Brier Creek, ¹⁵⁹ and completes the subjugation of Georgia, ⁹⁶ (*March 3*).

Monckton, a British officer, was killed in this battle. Molly Pitcher, seeing her husband fall while firing a cannon, took his place, and faithfully performed his duties. Congress, as a reward, gave her half-pay for life.

¹⁵³ Lord North's Conciliatory Bill proposed, in vague and general terms, that when any colony should offer to make provision for raising a sum of money (disposable by Parliament,) for the common defence, and should engage to provide for the support of the civil government and the administration of justice within its own limits, it would be proper to forbear the levy of any taxes or duties within such colony, except such as might be required for the regulating of trade.

¹⁵⁴ Wyoming, a valley lying on both sides of the Susquehanna River, in Luzerne County, Pa. The village is on the west side of the river, four miles below Wilkesbarre.

¹⁵⁵ Rhode Island.—The city of Newport, which was besieged by Sullivan, August 15th, is in the island of Rhode Island (a part of the State of that name). The siege was raised on the 28th, and Sullivan retired to the northern part of the island, where the battle took place on the 29th.

¹⁵⁶ Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., fifty-two miles west of Albany, and about fifteen miles south of the Mohawk River.

¹⁵⁷ Savannah, a city and port of entry in Georgia, is on the right bank of the Savannah River, fifteen miles from its mouth. Population, 11,000

¹⁵⁸ Sunbury is on the northeast coast of Georgia.

¹⁵⁹ Brier Creek, a branch of the Savannah River, in Georgia.

Stony¹⁶⁰ and Verplank's¹⁶¹ Points taken by Clinton and Vaughn.

(The garrison abandoned Stony Point¹⁶⁰ without resistance. May 31.)

Expedition against Penobscot,¹⁶² commanded by Lovell and Saltonstall, defeated by the British, under McLean and Colliers, July.

Tryon's expedition against the towns of Connecticut,⁵⁰ (*May-July*).

Gen. Wayne re-takes Stony Point,¹⁶⁰ (*July 15*).

Sullivan defeats the British and Indians at Chemung.¹⁶³

(British commanded by Sir John Johnson and Brandt. Aug. 29. The Indians were the "Six Nations."*)

Paul Jones's Battle off Flamboro Head.¹⁶⁴ Serapis, Capt. Pearson, captured by the Bon Homme Richard, (*Sept. 23*).

D'Estaing and Lincoln repulsed from Savannah⁵⁷ by Prevost.

(Sergeant Jasper and Count Pulaski mortally wounded. Oct. 9.)

England³ at war with Holland.²⁴

1780. Sir Henry Clinton, commander at the south.

Lincoln surrenders Charleston¹³⁰ to Clinton on capitulation.

Lincoln and his troops, with a large number of citizens, were made prisoners.

The citizens, and many soldiers, were set at liberty "on parole."

Gates, commander-in-chief at the south.

¹⁶⁰ Stony Point, on the west side of the Hudson River, forty miles above New York.

¹⁶¹ Verplank's Point, on the east side of the Hudson, opposite Stony Point.

¹⁶² Penobscot, the largest river in Maine, empties into the Atlantic Ocean through Penobscot Bay. The settlements were on the site of the present town of Castine.

¹⁶³ Chemung, or Tioga River, empties into the North Branch of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. The battle was fought at Elmira, in New York, near the boundary of Pennsylvania.

¹⁶⁴ Flamboro Head, on the east coast of England, north of the Humber River.

* Five Nations, called, by the French, Iroquois, possessed the central part of the present State of New York. They consisted of a confederacy of five tribes: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and the Senecas. The great council-fire of the confederacy was in the keeping of the Onondagas, and by them was always kept burning. From 1711 to 1713, the Tuscaroras, of North Carolina, were engaged in a war with the Colonies. Colonel Moore having seized their fort, and taken 800 prisoners, the remainder emigrated to New York, and joined the Five Nations, thus making the Six Nations.

Massacre of Buford's regiment at Waxhaw¹⁶⁵ by Tarleton.

The British, under Knyphausen, defeat Greene at Springfield,¹⁶⁶ (*June 23*).

Admiral Ternay's French fleet, and Rochambeau, arrive.

Col. Trumbull defeats Sumpter at Rocky Mt.¹⁶⁷ (*July 30*).

Sumpter defeats the British, under Irwin, at Hanging Rock,¹⁶⁸ (*Aug. 6*).

First battle of Camden.¹⁶⁹ Gates defeated by Cornwallis.

(De Kalb killed. *Aug. 16*.)

Tarleton defeats Sumpter at Fishing Creek,¹⁷⁰ and completes the subjugation of South Carolina.⁶⁵ (*Aug. 18*.)

Arnold turns traitor. André (an-drá,) executed as a spy.

Ferguson defeated by Col. Campbell at King's Mountain.¹⁷¹

Ferguson slain, 1100 killed, or taken prisoners; 1500 stand of arms taken by the Americans. Loss of Americans, 20.

Gen. Greene supersedes Gates, (*Oct. 30*).

Sumpter defeats Wemyss at Broad River.¹⁷²

(Wemyss, severely wounded, was taken prisoner, and allowed to go to Charleston "on parole." *Nov. 12*.)

Sumpter defeats Tarleton at Blackstocks,¹⁷³ on the Tiger.¹⁷⁴

(Sumpter, the "Carolina Game-cock," wounded. *Nov. 20*.)

¹⁶⁵ Waxhaw Creek, in South Carolina, is an east branch of the Catawba, or Wateree River, north of Fishing Creek.

¹⁶⁶ Springfield, in Essex County, New Jersey, northwest of Elizabethtown.

¹⁶⁷ Rocky Mountain is on the west bank of the Wateree or Catawba River, near Fishing Creek, S. C.

¹⁶⁸ Hanging Rock, S. C., east of the Wateree River, thirty-five miles from Camden.

¹⁶⁹ Camden, S. C., on the east bank of the Wateree or Catawba River. The first battle took place near Sanders' Creek, and is sometimes called "the battle of Sanders' Creek."

¹⁷⁰ Fishing Creek, S. C., enters the Catawba River from the west, south of Waxhaw Creek.

¹⁷¹ King's Mountain, in the southern part of North Carolina, east of the Broad River. Lossing says: "The battle was fought in South Carolina, one and a half miles from the boundary."

¹⁷² Broad River, S. C., east of the Saluda, with which it unites at Columbia, and forms the Congaree River.

¹⁷³ Blackstocks is on the south bank of the Tiger River, a west branch of the Broad River.

¹⁷⁴ Tiger River is a western branch of Broad River. Blackstocks is on the southern bank, in the north-western part of South Carolina.

1781. Articles of Confederation¹⁷⁵ adopted.

Revolt of American troops at Morristown.¹⁷⁶

Arnold and Phillips invade Virginia.²¹ (*Jan.-April.*)

Battle of Cowpens,¹⁷⁷ South Carolina.⁶⁵

(British, under Tarleton, defeated by Morgan. Jan. 17.)

Pursuit of Morgan and Greene to Virginia.²¹ (*Feb. 3-14.*)

Surprise of the British, under Pyle, at Haw and Deep Rivers,¹⁷⁸ by Lee. Feb. 25.

Battle of Guilford Court-house.¹⁷⁹

(Americans, under Greene, defeated by Cornwallis. March 15.)

Second battle of Camden,¹⁸⁰ or Hobkirk's Hill.¹⁸⁰

(Greene defeated by Lord Rawdon.)

Greene drives the British from all the posts in South Carolina,⁶⁵ except Charleston,¹³⁰ Ninety-Six,¹⁸¹ and Augusta.¹⁸²

Forts Watson,¹⁸³ Motte,¹⁸⁴ and Georgetown,¹⁸⁵ taken by the Americans.

Col. Hayne executed on the charge of breaking his parole.

New London¹⁸⁶ burned by Arnold.

¹⁷⁵ The Articles of Confederation was a league framed by the members of Congress, and approved by all the States, by which Congress was authorized to declare war, to conclude peace, contract alliances, and act as sovereign head to the nation. But it was totally inadequate to the national wants, giving no power to Congress to levy a tax upon the people, or provide for a public revenue, or enter into commercial treaties.

¹⁷⁶ Morristown, noted for having been the head-quarters of the American army in the spring of 1777 and 1780, is in New Jersey, thirty-two miles northwest of New York. The house occupied by General Washington, and an old fort, are still visible.

¹⁷⁷ Cowpens, near the northern boundary of South Carolina, in Spartanburg District, five miles south of Broad River.

¹⁷⁸ Haw and Deep Rivers unite thirty miles southwest of Raleigh, N. C., and form the Cape Fear River.

¹⁷⁹ Guilford Court-house, now Greensboro, is in the northern part of North Carolina.

¹⁸⁰ Hobkirk's Hill, about eight miles north of Camden, S. C.

¹⁸¹ Ninety-Six, in the north-western part of South Carolina, five miles south of the Saluda River.

¹⁸² Augusta, a city in Georgia, on the Savannah River, 231 miles from its mouth. Population, 12,000.

¹⁸³ Fort Watson, on the left bank of the Santee River, S. C.

¹⁸⁴ Fort Motte, on the right bank of the Congaree River, S. C.

¹⁸⁵ Georgetown is in South Carolina, on the Pedee River, near its mouth.

¹⁸⁶ New London, a town on the west bank of the Thames River, in Con-

Battle of Eutaw Springs.¹⁸⁷

(Greene and Stuart; indecisive. Sept. 8.)

Siege of Yorktown.¹⁸⁸ Cornwallis surrenders.

(Charleston,¹³⁰ Savannah,¹⁵⁷ and New York,¹²¹ the only posts held by the British.)

1782. Treaty with Holland.²⁴

John Adams, John Jay, Dr. Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Henry Laurens, commissioners to negotiate peace.

1783. Definitive Treaty of Peace with Great Britain,³ September 3d.

American army disbanded,* November 3d.

British evacuate New York,¹²¹ November 25th.

EVENTS BETWEEN 1783 AND 1789.

1786. Shay's Rebellion¹⁸⁹ in Massachusetts.⁴⁰

Delegates from six States convene at Annapolis.¹⁹⁰

1787. Convention meets in Philadelphia⁶⁹ to adopt a form of government.

Washington, President. Rhode Island⁵⁴ the only State not represented.

necticut, three miles from Long Island Sound. Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold are a mile below the city.

¹⁸⁷ Eutaw Springs, S. C., a small stream that enters the Santee River from the south, fifty miles from Charleston.

¹⁸⁸ Yorktown is in Virginia, on the south side of the mouth of York River. Gloucester is opposite.

¹⁸⁹ The causes of this rebellion were the heavy taxes, real difficulties, poverty and exhaustion of the country consequent upon the war, the want of a certain market, and the depression of domestic manufactures from foreign competition. The people complained of the extortion of lawyers, the aristocratic character of the Senate, the high salary of the Governor, and the refusal to issue paper money. The rebels, headed by Shay, took Worcester. General Lincoln, with 4000 men, attacked them, and three of the rebels were killed. A large number were tried, fourteen were found guilty of treason, and condemned to death, but were afterwards pardoned.

¹⁹⁰ Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, is on the Severn River, two miles from Chesapeake Bay. Population in 1850, 3000.

* *Naval Events.*—At the commencement of the Revolution the Colonies had no navy. In 1775 and 1776, Congress ordered several vessels to be built, of which the largest was the Alfred. John Paul Jones was on board of this vessel as lieutenant. The first ensign ever hoisted was on board the Alfred, in 1775. The "stars and stripes" were not adopted until 1777. The first battle took place between the Alfred and the British ship Glasgow. The enemy escaped. The same year the American ship Lexington captured the British tender Edward.

1788. Ohio¹⁹¹ settled at Marietta¹⁹² by emigrants from the Eastern States.

Constitution ratified by all the States, except North Carolina⁵⁹ and Rhode Island.⁵⁴

EVENTS SUCCEEDING THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

1789. First Congress under the new Constitution.

(George Washington, President. John Adams, Vice President.)

CABINET — Alex. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Henry Knox, Secretary of War. *Judiciary* — John Jay, Chief Justice; Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General.

1790. Duties laid on tonnage, imported goods, and distilled spirits.

Hamilton's Funding System¹⁹³ adopted.

Harmer defeated by the Indians of Northwest Territory.¹⁹²

Death of Franklin.

1791. Vermont⁶³ admitted into the Union.

United States Bank established at Philadelphia.⁶⁹

(Charter expired, 1811; re-chartered, 1816; expired, 1836.)

United States Mint established at Philadelphia.⁶⁹

St. Clair defeated by the Indians of Northwest Territory.¹⁹⁴

1792. Kentucky¹²³ admitted into the Union.

1793. Washington's second administration.

John Adams, Vice President. Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State.

¹⁹¹ Ohio, one of the Western States, lies between the Ohio River and Lake Erie. It originally formed part of the Northwest Territory, ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1781. Ohio, though settled five years after the close of the Revolution, is now third in point of population and wealth, and first in the products of the soil. Ohio is a free State.

¹⁹² Marietta, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Muskingum, was settled by emigrants from New England, under General Putnam. Population, 4000.

¹⁹³ The public foreign and domestic debt amounted to about \$54,000,000, and that due by the States, \$25,000,000. Hamilton proposed that the General Government should assume these debts, uniting them in a general fund, on some of which three per cent. interest should be paid, and six per cent. on the remainder.

¹⁹⁴ Northwest Territory was all that territory between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi River, north of the Ohio River. It was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1781. By the Ordinance of 1787, slavery was forever excluded from its limits.

1793. Yellow fever in Philadelphia.⁶⁹

Revolution in France.¹¹ Difficulties with Mr. Genet, the French Ambassador.

1794. Whisky Insurrection¹⁹⁵ in Pennsylvania.⁶³

Wayne's victory on the Maumee.¹⁹⁶

(The Indians of the Northwest Territory¹⁹⁴ were completely subdued.)

Great Britain³ seizes American vessels, and impresses American seamen.

Jay's Treaty¹⁹⁷ with Great Britain.³

1795. Treaties with Algiers,¹⁹⁸ Spain,¹ and the Indians of the Northwest Territory.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹⁵ The "Whisky Insurrection" took place in consequence of the duty laid on distilled spirits and stills in 1790. To the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghany Mountains, the law was particularly odious. Meetings were held, and a daring and criminal resistance was made to every attempt to collect the tax. Personal violence was offered to the officers, and at last it was found necessary to call out the militia in order to execute the law. A number of the leaders were convicted of treason, but afterwards pardoned.

¹⁹⁶ The battle was fought at the rapids, eighteen miles from the mouth of the Maumee River, on the site of the present town of Waynesfield.

¹⁹⁷ Jay's Treaty with Great Britain provided for the evacuation of all the western posts still held by the British; compensation was to be made for illegal captures of American vessels; the United States agreed to secure to British creditors the means of collecting debts contracted before the peace of 1783; and, under certain restrictions, the United States were allowed to trade with the East and West Indies. It was violently opposed by the Republican party, but favored by the Federalists, and was ratified in June, 1795.

¹⁹⁸ Algiers, or Algeria (al-geerz', or al-ge'-ri-a), one of the principal Barbary States, lies between Barbary and Tunis. In the sixteenth century the celebrated corsair, Barbarossa, took possession of Algiers, and for more than three centuries it continued the seat of Barbary piracy. At one time there were not less than 25,000 white slaves in the city of Algiers alone. Finding it in vain to attempt to subdue these pirates by force of arms, the Christian nations, to enable their subjects to traverse the seas in peace, gradually resorted to the expedient of paying tribute to the Pasha, or Dey. The English were the first to chastise their insolence; and, in 1815, the Americans compelled the Dey to renounce all exactions, and pay an indemnity of \$60,000. But it was not until 1816 that the English and Dutch bombarded the town, and entirely destroyed the fleet and arsenal; 1000 slaves were liberated, and the Dey was compelled to sign a treaty by which the abolition of slavery was effected. In 1830, Algiers was conquered by the French. Religion, Mohammedan.

The "Kentucky Remonstrance," demanding the use of the Mississippi River.

1796. Tennessee¹¹² admitted into the Union.

Washington publishes his "Farewell Address."

1797. John Adams, President. Thomas Jefferson, Vice President.

CABINET—John Marshall and Timothy Pickering, Secretaries of State; Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury; James McHenry, Secretary of War; Benjamin Stoddard, Secretary of the Navy; William Cushing, Chief Justice.

Difficulties with France.¹¹ "X. Y. Z." Letters.¹⁹⁹

(The two Federalist Envoys, Marshall and Pinckney, ordered to leave France;¹¹⁴ the Republican Envoy, Elbridge Gerry, allowed to remain.)

1798. "Alien and Sedition²⁰ Acts" passed.

Washington appointed Commander-in-chief.

1799. L'Insurgent taken by the Constellation.

Death of Washington, (*Dec.* 14).

1800. Seat of Government removed to Washington.²⁰¹

Treaty of Peace with France.¹¹

(Napoleon, First Consul; Le Brun, Second; Cambaceres, Third.)

¹⁹⁹ "X. Y. Z. Letters."—In 1797, the French Government, then in the hands of the Directory, ordered the American Minister to quit France. Mr. Adams, unwilling to involve the United States in war, appointed three Envoys Extraordinary—Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry. On their arrival, they received a number of letters, proposing that they should pay a large sum of money to those in power, in order to induce them to settle the difficulties amicably. These letters were signed "X. Y. Z.," and, it is believed, were written by the order of Talleyrand.

²⁰⁰ The Alien Act authorized the President to compel aliens, or foreigners, whom he should deem dangerous to the safety of the country, to leave the United States on penalty of imprisonment. The Sedition Act imposed a heavy fine, and imprisonment for years, upon such as should combine or conspire together to oppose any measure of the Government, or should write, utter, print, or publish, any thing scandalous or malicious against the Government of the United States, Congress, or the President. These laws were violently opposed by the Republicans; and, by the large body of the people, were considered dangerous to liberty.

²⁰¹ Washington, the capital of the United States, is on the northeast, or left bank of the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia. The site was selected by Washington in 1790. Population in 1840, 23,000.

1801. The "Midnight Judiciary" ²⁰² established.

Thomas Jefferson, President. Aaron Burr, Vice President.

(Jefferson [Republican.] elected by the House of Representatives.)

CABINET — James Madison, Robert Smith, and James Monroe, Secretaries of State; Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War; Jacob Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy; Wm. Pinckney, Attorney-General.

Repeal of the Alien and Sedition Acts. ²⁰⁰

Restoration of the Judiciary. ²⁰²

The United States refuses to pay tribute to Tripoli, ²⁰³ and Tripoli declares war.

1802. Ohio ¹⁹¹ admitted into the Union.

New Orleans ²⁰⁴ closed against the United States.

1803. Louisiana Territory ²⁰⁵ purchased from France ¹ for \$15,000,000.

²⁰² The "Midnight Judiciary" was so called because the Act reorganizing the Judiciary, and appointing sixteen new Judges, was passed on the last night of Mr. Adams's Administration. It was considered as another proof of the usurpation of power by the Federalist party, and was repealed by the Republicans as soon as they came in power, in consequence of Mr. Jefferson's election.

²⁰³ Tripoli, one of the Barbary States, lying between Tunis on the west, and Barca and the Lybian Desert on the east. It has considerable commerce.

²⁰⁴ New Orleans is on the east bank of the Mississippi River, 105 miles from its mouth. It was settled by the French in 1717. Population in 1853, 145,000.

²⁰⁵ Louisiana Territory. — In 1762, France ceded to Spain all her territory lying west of the Mississippi River, and the name of Louisiana became limited to this part of the Mississippi Valley. At the close of the war of the American Revolution, in 1783, Florida was ceded to Spain. Spain now held all North America, except British America, and the United States, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and on the south by Florida. The navigation of the Mississippi soon became a source of trouble between Spain and the United States; and, in 1795, the boundary, the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the right of deposit in New Orleans, were agreed upon. Continual violations of the treaty taking place, in 1798 the United States prepared a force to descend the Mississippi River, and take New Orleans. Representations being made to Spain of the infraction of the treaty, it was answered that Louisiana had been ceded to France in 1800. In 1803, France ceded it to the United States. The country has been explored by Lewis and Clarke (1804), Lieutenant Pike, Major Long, and many others. The northern boundary was settled by the treaty of 1819 with Great Britain — a line drawn

Commodore Preble sent to the Mediterranean.²⁰⁶

The Frigate Philadelphia, commanded by Bainbridge, captured by the Tripolitans.

1804. Lieutenant Decatur re-captures and burns the Frigate Philadelphia.

Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel by Aaron Burr.

Napoleon crowned Emperor of France.¹¹

1805. Jefferson's second Administration. George Clinton, Vice President.

Americans, under Eaton, take Derne.²⁰⁷

Treaty of peace with Tripoli.²⁰³

1806. Great Britain³ declares the coast of France,¹¹ from Brest²⁰⁸ to the Elbe,²⁰⁹ in a state of blockade, (*May* 16).

Berlin Decree²¹⁰ issued by Napoleon, declaring the British Isles³ in a state of blockade.

on the 49th parallel of latitude, from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains; the boundary between it and Mexico, settled by the treaty with Spain in 1819, is from the Sabine to the Red River, thence along the Red River to 100° of longitude west from Greenwich, north to the Arkansas River, which it follows to the 42d parallel of latitude, and thence westward to the South Sea. The territory west of the Rocky Mountains seems rather to belong to the United States by priority of discovery, than as a part of the Louisiana purchase.

²⁰⁶ Mediterranean Sea (from *medius*, the middle; and *terra*, the earth,) was so called by the ancients on account of its lying between Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Atlantic Ocean—the then known parts of the earth. Notwithstanding the immense mass of water which it receives from the rivers emptying into it, its surface is lower than that of the ocean—the current from the ocean to the sea flows at the rate of 3 to 6 miles per hour. Many theories have been advocated as the cause of this phenomenon, but the correct one is probably that the evaporation by the hot winds of Africa continually lowers its surface.

²⁰⁷ Derne (ancient Darnis), a seaport of Northern Africa, under the dominion of Tripoli. It was one of the cities of Pentapolis.

²⁰⁸ Brest, on the northern shore of a small gulf called the Road of Brest, in the north-western part of France. It is one of the first naval ports of Europe. Population in 1852, 51,000.

²⁰⁹ Elbe, a river in Germany, emptying into the North Sea, between Hanover and Denmark.

²¹⁰ The "Berlin Decree" prohibited all commerce, intercourse, and correspondence with Great Britain. Every Englishman found in France, or in a

1807. Aaron Burr tried for treason, and acquitted.

Commencement of steam navigation.²¹¹

American frigate Chesapeake (Com. Barron,) attacked by the Leopard, (Humphreys).

(The Chesapeake had three killed and eighteen wounded. The four men, claimed by the British as deserters, were given up.)

"Orders in Council"²¹² issued.

Milan Decree²¹³ issued, (*Dec.*).

Congress lays an Embargo on American ships, (*Dec. 22*).

1808. Foreign slave trade ceased.

(See Constitution of the United States, Art. I., Sec. 9th, clause 1st.)

country occupied by French troops, was a prisoner of war, and all property belonging to Englishmen a fair prize. No vessel coming from an English port was to be admitted into any harbor, and all vessels avoiding the Edict by false declarations were confiscated. Berlin, on the Spree, a branch of the Elbe, is the capital of Prussia, and, next to Vienna, the largest city of Germany. Population, 450,000.

²¹¹ To the United States belongs the honor of originating the first successful steamboat. Rumsey and Fitch attempted to construct steamboats in 1783, and actually exhibited their models in Washington. In 1790, Fitch ran a passenger-boat, on the Delaware River, from Philadelphia to Burlington.* In 1807, Fulton, having already constructed a boat in Paris that would run at the rate of four miles an hour, built one on the Hudson River that was entirely successful. Steamboats were not introduced into Great Britain until 1812.

²¹² "Orders in Council" are orders issued by the king, by and with the advice of the Privy Council. The first "Orders in Council" of 1807, prohibited any neutral trade with France or her allies, unless through Great Britain. All neutral vessels, whatever their cargoes, bound to any port of France or her allies, were required, under pain of capture, to touch at some British port, pay exportation duties, and receive a license to trade on the continent.

²¹³ The "Milan Decree" declared that every vessel which had been searched by an English vessel, or had paid duty to England, or had sailed from any country occupied by England, or were destined to any such port, should be a lawful prize. In consequence of these decrees, all colonial produce rose to an enormous price, and a regular smuggling trade was carried on. At Heligoland, such was the crowd of persons concerned in this business, that a ducat was paid for a barrel to sleep in. Thousands of substitutes were invented for coffee and sugar, and a variety of manufactures grew up on the continent, which were the germs of very extensive and profitable branches of industry. Milan, the largest city of Austrian Italy, is in a beautiful and fertile valley, between the Adda and Ticino. Population, 161,000.

* See Catalogue of Inventions, page 83.

1809. James Madison, President. George Clinton, Vice President.

CABINET — Robert Smith, Secretary of State; Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury; William Eustis, Secretary of War; Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy; William Pinckney, Attorney General.

The British Minister promises the repeal of the injurious decrees.

Embargo law repealed, (*April* 19).

Non-intercourse again proclaimed, (*Aug.* 10).

Mr. Jackson succeeds Mr. Erskine. Mr. Jackson dismissed.

1810. Napoleon issues a decree from Rambouillet,²¹⁴ injurious to American commerce, but repeals it the same year, when commercial intercourse between France²¹⁵ and the United States was renewed.

1811. Oregon²¹⁵ settled at Astoria²¹⁶ by emigrants from New York.³⁷

American frigate President (Com. Rogers,) attacked by the British sloop-of-war Little Belt, (Bingham).

Battle of Tippecanoe.²¹⁷ General Harrison defeats the Indians.

George III. insane, and the Prince of Wales becomes Prince Regent.

1812. Louisiana⁷⁹ admitted into the Union.

Death of George Clinton, Vice President.

THREE YEARS' WAR; OR, THE WAR OF 1812, 1812-1815.

Congress lays an Embargo for ninety days.

War with England³ declared, (*June* 18).

"Orders in Council"²¹² revoked.

²¹⁴ Rambouillet (romb-wee-ya'), a town in France, seventeen miles southwest of Versailles.

²¹⁵ Oregon Territory, bounded on the north by Washington Territory, which it lately included, is the most western territory of the United States. Captain Gray, in the ship Columbia, visited the Columbia River in 1791, and named it after his vessel. In 1804, Jefferson sent out an expedition, commanded by Lewis and Clarke. In addition to the right obtained by exploration, the United States claimed it as being ours by the Louisiana purchase. The boundary was settled in 1846 (*q. v.*, note 265). Oregon applied for admission in 1855.

²¹⁶ Astoria, about ten miles from the mouth of the Columbia River, was named in honor of John Jacob Astor. It has a Custom-house.

²¹⁷ The Battle of Tippecanoe was fought near the west bank of the Tippecanoe River, at its junction with the Wabash.

General Dearborn, Commander-in-chief.

General Hull invades Canada,⁸⁷ (*July 12*), but abandons the expedition, (*Aug. 7*).

Battle of Brownstown.²¹⁸

(British defeat the Americans under Major Van Horne, while conveying supplies to General Hull.)

Hull surrenders Michigan⁶⁶ to General Brock, (*Aug. 16*).

Mackinaw²¹⁹ surrendered, *July 17*.

General Van Renselaer invades Canada⁸⁷ by the Niagara frontier.

Battle of Queenstown.²²⁰

(Brock defeats Van Renselaer. Brock killed, *Oct. 13*.)

NAVAL BATTLES, 1812.

British sloop Alert taken by the Essex, (Com. Porter).

British frigate Guerriere (Dacres,) taken by the Constitution, (Hull, *Aug. 19*).

British brig Frolic (Whinyates,) taken by the sloop Wasp, (Jones, *Oct. 18*).

(Both captured by the Poictier, *Oct. 18*.)

British frigate Macedonian (Carden,) taken by the United States, (Decatur, *Oct. 25*).

British frigate Java (Lambert,) taken by the Constitution, (Bainbridge, *Dec. 29*).

1813. Madison's second Administration. Elbridge Gerry, Vice President.

Proposals for peace.

(Commissioners — Adams, Gallatin, Bayard.)

Wm. H. Harrison, Commander of the Western army; Gen. Dearborn, of the Centre; and Hampton, of the Northern. Sir George Prevost, Commander of the British.

²¹⁸ Brownstown is situated north of the Huron River, in Michigan, twenty miles south of Detroit.

²¹⁹ Mackinaw (sometimes called Mackinac, and Michilimackinac), a village on an island of the same name in Lake Huron, 320 miles from Detroit.

²²⁰ Queenstown, a river port in Canada West, on the Niagara River, five miles from the Falls.

British, under Proctor, defeat Gen. Winchester at Frenchtown,²²¹ (*Jan. 22*).

Americans, under Dearborn, take York,²²² Upper Canada.⁸⁷
(General Pike was mortally wounded. British Com., Sheaffe. April 27.)

Fort Meigs,²²³ on the rapids of the Maumee River,¹⁹⁶ besieged by Proctor, (*May 1*).

Fort George²²⁴ taken by American forces from Sackett's Harbor.²²⁵

Prevost attacks Sackett's Harbor²²⁵ during the absence of the garrison, and is repulsed by the militia under Brown.

Ravages of the British in Chesapeake Bay, (*May*).

Sandusky²²⁶ gallantly defended by Major Croghan, (*Aug. 2*).

Creek War commenced by the massacre at Fort Mimms.²²⁷

Perry's victory on Lake Erie,²²³ (*Sept. 10*).

(Amer. Com., Perry; British, Barclay.)

Battle of the Thames.²²⁹ Americans, under Harrison, defeat Proctor, (*Oct. 5*).

(Colonel Richard M. Johnson was wounded. Tecumseh, killed.)

Battles of Talladega,²³⁰ Attosse,²³¹ and Emucfau.²³²

²²¹ Frenchtown, on the north side of the Raisin River, in Michigan, immediately opposite the present town of Munroe.

²²² York (now Toronto,) is on Lake Ontario, in Canada West.

²²³ Fort Meigs was near Perrysburg, in Ohio.

²²⁴ Fort George, in Canada, at the mouth of the Niagara River, one mile from Lake Ontario.

²²⁵ Sackett's Harbor, a port of entry, is on the southern shore of Black River Bay, eight miles east of Lake Ontario, in New York. Stony Creek, Canada, west of the Niagara River.

²²⁶ Sandusky, a port of entry, is delightfully situated on Sandusky Bay, three miles from Lake Erie. Population, 10,000.

²²⁷ Fort Mimms, in Alabama, on the east side of the Alabama River, ten miles from its junction with the Tombigbee.

²²⁸ Lake Erie, one of the five great lakes drained by the St. Lawrence, lies north of Ohio. Its depth is less than any in the chain; its shallowness being a serious impediment to navigation, which is entirely suspended during the winter months, on account of the shoal water being frozen.

²²⁹ Thames River, in Canada West, empties into Lake St. Clair. The "Battle of the Thames" was fought near the "Moravian Village."

²³⁰ Talladega (tal-la-de'-ga,) was east of the Coosa, in Talladega Co., Ala.

²³¹ Attosse was on the south bank of the Tallapoosa River, in Alabama.

²³² Emucfau was on the west bank of the Tallapoosa River, Alabama.

NAVAL BATTLES.

British brig Peacock (Peake), taken by the Hornet, (Lawrence, *Feb.* 24).

American frigate Chesapeake (Lawrence), taken by the Shannon, (Broke, *June* 1).

American brig Argus (Allen), taken by the Pelican, (Maples, *Aug.* 14).

British brig Boxer (Blythe), taken by the Enterprise, (Burrows, *Sept.* 5).

British squadron (Barclay), on Lake Erie, taken by Commodore Perry.

1814. Creek War ended by the battle of Tohopeka.²³³

Peace between England³ and France,⁴¹ and a large number of British troops sent over.

Napoleon abdicates, and becomes sovereign of Elba.²³⁴

Generals Scott and Ripley invade Canada.⁵⁷

(Fort Erie²³⁵ captured, July 3.)

Battle of Chippewa.²³⁶

Battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane,²³⁷ (*July* 25).

The Americans abandon Fort Erie,²³⁵ cross the Niagara River, and go into winter-quarters at Buffalo,²³⁸ in December.

British take Bladensburg²³⁹ and Washington,²⁹¹ (*Aug.* 24).

McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain,¹³⁹ (*Sept.* 11).

(Prevost retreats. Commodore Downie, a British officer, killed.)

²³³ Tohopeka, or Horse-shoe Bend, is on the Tallapoosa River, near the northeast corner of Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

²³⁴ Elba, the largest island of Tuscany, is in the Mediterranean Sea. It was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon, who resided in it from May 3d, 1814, to Feb. 26th, 1815.

²³⁵ Fort Erie was at the source of the Niagara River, near Lake Erie, in Canada West. Fort George was at the mouth of the river.

²³⁶ Chippewa (chip'-e-way), a village and port of entry in Canada West, at the confluence of the Chippewa and Niagara, above the Falls.

²³⁷ Lundy's Lane, or Bridgewater, is in Canada, half a mile northwest from Niagara Falls.

²³⁸ Buffalo, a port of entry at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, N. Y. Population in 1854, 80,000.

²³⁹ Bladensburg is in Maryland, six miles northeast from Washington.

British, under General Ross, defeated at North Point²⁴⁰ and Fort McHenry,²⁴¹ (*Sept.* 12).

Treaty of peace at Ghent.²⁴²

(American Commissioners—Adams, Gallatin, and Bayard, in 1813; Clay and Russel, in 1814. British Commissioners—Admiral Lord Gambier, Henry Gouldborn, and William Adams.)

Death of the Vice President, Elbridge Gerry, Nov. 29.

Hartford²⁴³ Convention (*held by the Federalists, Dec.* 15).

NAVAL BATTLES.

American frigate Essex (Porter,) taken by the Phœbe (Hillyer,) and Cherub (Tucker). *March* 28.

American sloop Frolic (Bainbridge,) taken by the brig Orpheus (Pigot). *April* 21.

British brig Epervier (Wales,) taken by the American sloop Peacock (Warrington). *April* 29.

British sloop Avon (Arbuthnot,) taken by the American sloop Wasp (Blakely). *Sept.* 1.

British squadron on Lake Champlain¹³⁹ (Com. Downie,) defeated by Commodore McDonough. *Sept.* 11.

1815. Battle of New Orleans.²⁰⁴

(American General, Jackson; British, Packenham. Jan. 8.)

The British Generals, Packenham, Keene, and Gibbs, were killed.

British loss—2000 killed and wounded. American—six killed and seven wounded.

British vessels Cyane (Falcon,) and Levant (Douglass,) taken by the Constitution (Stewart). *Feb.* 20.

²⁴⁰ North Point is at the mouth of the Patapsco River, fourteen miles from Baltimore.

²⁴¹ Fort McHenry is on the west side of the entrance to Baltimore, two miles below the city.

²⁴² Ghent is in Belgium, thirty-one miles northwest of Brussels. Population, 112,410.

²⁴³ Hartford, one of the capitals of Connecticut, on the Connecticut River, 50 miles from Long Island Sound, and 112 miles from New York. Previous to its settlement by the English in 1635, the Dutch had built a fort in the southeast part of the city. It was during the attempt of Andross, in 1687, to establish his authority over Connecticut, that the charter was hid in an oak tree, still called "Charter Oak." This tree was blown down in 1857.

Treaty of peace ratified, *Feb.* 17.

War declared with Algiers;¹⁹⁸ Commodore Decatur sent there.

(The Americans refuse to pay tribute.)

Commodore Decatur compels the Dey to sign a treaty of peace at the city of Algiers.²⁴⁴

Massacre of the American prisoners at Dartmoor.²⁴⁵

1816. Indiana⁷⁴ (*free State*,) admitted into the Union.

United States Bank re-chartered for twenty years.

(Charter expired in 1811.)

Duties laid on imported goods.

1817. Mississippi⁸⁹ (*slave State*,) admitted into the Union.

James Monroe, President. Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice President.

CABINET — John Q. Adams, Secretary of State; Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury; John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; William Wirt, Attorney-General.

1818. Illinois⁹¹ (*free State*,) admitted into the Union.

Hostilities commence with the Seminoles and Creeks in Georgia⁹⁶ and Florida.⁶

General Jackson sent to the assistance of General Gaines.

Arbuthnot and Ambrister executed.

Pensacola²⁴⁶ taken by General Jackson.

(Spanish authorities sent to Havana.²⁴⁷)

1819. Alabama⁸⁵ (*slave State*,) admitted into the Union.

²⁴⁴ Algiers will probably be one of the handsomest cities on the Mediterranean Sea. Its commerce is of great importance, it being the entrépot of four-fifths of the trade with Europe. Steam vessels leave for Toulon and Marseilles three times a month, performing the voyage in fifty hours; vessels run also to many of the towns in Africa. Population, 94,000.

²⁴⁵ Dartmoor is a table-land in the southern part of Devonshire, in England. During the war of 1812, extensive barracks for prisons were erected, where American prisoners were confined. On a supposed mutiny occurring in 1815, the soldiery fired on the prisoners, killing great numbers.

²⁴⁶ Pensacola, a port of entry on Pensacola Bay, in Florida. Population in 1850, 2164.

²⁴⁷ Havana is on the northwest coast of Cuba. (Inhabitant, Havanese.) Population, 134,000.

Treaty with Spain¹ for the cession of Florida.⁶

(John Q. Adams, American Commissioner; Don Onís, Spanish. Spain¹ retains Texas.¹²)

Treaty with Great Britain³ regarding the fisheries of Newfoundland,¹⁹ and settling the boundaries from Lake of the Woods²⁴⁸ to the Rocky Mountains.²⁴⁹

1820. Maine⁴⁶ (*free State*,) admitted into the Union.

Commodore Decatur killed in a duel with Commodore Barron.

1821. Missouri⁶¹ (*slave State*,) admitted into the Union.

"Missouri Compromise"²⁵⁰ adopted, prohibiting slavery in all territory (except the State of Missouri,⁶¹) west of the Mississippi River,⁴⁶ and north of 36° 30'.

1824. Lafayette visits the United States.

1825. John Q. Adams, President. J. C. Calhoun, Vice President.

John Q. Adams was elected by the House of Representatives.

CABINET—Henry Clay, Secretary of State; Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury; James Barbour, Secretary of War; S. L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy.

1826. Death of the two Ex-Presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, *July 4*.

Abduction of Morgan.

1827. First railroad finished in the United States (*at Quincy*,²⁵¹ *Massachusetts*,⁴⁰ *four miles long*).

1828. Duties on imported goods increased.

²⁴⁸ Lake of the Woods is in British America, Lat. 49°, Lon. 95° W.

²⁴⁹ Rocky Mountains (called also the Chip-pe-wá-an), a chain in the central and northern part of North America, commencing in New Mexico, near Fort Webster, extends throughout the northern part of the continent to the Polar Sea. In Central America, the range takes the name of the Cordilleras, and the Andes in South America.

²⁵⁰ The "Missouri Compromise."—When Missouri applied for admission into the Union, a discussion arose as to whether it should be admitted with slavery. A compromise was finally decided upon: the North allowed Missouri to be admitted with slavery, and the South consented that slavery should be forever excluded in all the Louisiana Territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri, 36° 30'.

²⁵¹ Quincy, a village eight miles south of Boston, celebrated for its quarries of granite, known as Quincy granite. It is the birthplace of John Hancock, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and the two Adamses. Population in 1850, 5000.

1829. Andrew Jackson, President. J. C. Calhoun, Vice President.

CABINET—Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State; S. D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury; J. H. Eaton, Secretary of War. J. Branch, Secretary of the Navy; John McPherson Berrien, Attorney-General.

1831. Death of James Monroe, *July 4*.

1832. Black Hawk's War.²⁵²

(Sacs [sauks], Foxes, and Winnebagoes, subdued by General Scott.)

Bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States vetoed by the President.

Nullification of the Tariff laws²⁵³ in South Carolina.⁶⁵

Clay's Compromise²⁵³ providing a gradual reduction of duties.

1833. Cholera visits the United States.

Iowa²⁵⁴ settled at Burlington by emigrants from N. England.

²⁵² Black Hawk's War. — Under the noted Chief, Black Hawk, the Indians of Wisconsin Territory commenced hostilities against the settlers in Wisconsin and the adjoining States. General Scott was sent against them, and after many skirmishes, Black Hawk was captured, and the Indians were compelled to remove to Indian Territory.

²⁵³ Tariff Law and Clay's Compromise. — In 1816, duties were laid on imported goods; in 1826, these duties were increased; and in 1832, a "Tariff Bill," imposing additional duties on foreign goods, was passed by Congress. These laws were supposed to *favor the manufacturers*, (residing principally in the North,) by increasing the price of foreign goods imported into this country, thus enabling him to sell as cheap if not cheaper than the foreign manufacturer; and to *injure the planter*, by increasing the cost of foreign articles, thus diminishing the amount which he would receive in exchange for the cotton, sugar, &c., of the South. Great opposition was exhibited by many of the Southern States to these laws. South Carolina, who has ever maintained the most ultra doctrine on the question of "States' Rights," held a State Convention, and openly *nullified* the law, by declaring that the duties should not be paid, and if the United States attempted to enforce the laws, she would withdraw from the Union, and establish an independent government. The prompt and determined measures of President Jackson compelled South Carolina to submit to the laws. In 1832, Henry Clay brought forward his second "Compromise Bill," providing for a gradual reduction of duties until 1842, when they were to sink to twenty per cent.

²⁵⁴ Iowa (I-o-wa), one of the Western States, was formed out of the Louisiana Territory. It lies between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. It is rich in minerals, lead, zinc, copper, and bituminous coal. The staples are Indian corn, wheat, and live stock. It is a free State by the Missouri Compromise, (*q. v.*).

Removal of the deposits (*U. S. funds*), from the United States Bank to the State banks.

(Wm. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, dismissed from office for refusing to remove the deposits. Roger B. Taney appointed in his place.)

1835. War apprehended with France.¹¹

Spoilation Bill paid by France.¹¹

(25,000,000 francs for spoiliations on our commerce during the wars of Napoleon.)

Great fire in New York.¹²¹

Seminole War in Florida.⁶

A party, under General Dade, massacred by the Indians.

Battle of the Withlacoochee.²⁵⁵

(General Clinch defeated. Dec. 31.)

National debt extinguished.

1835 to 1837. Great mania for land speculation.

1836. "Specie Circular" issued.

(It provided that all moneys paid to the Government should be in specie.)

Arkansas⁷⁰ (*slave State*), admitted into the Union.

Death of James Madison.

Second battle of the Withlacoochee.²⁵⁵

(General Gaines defeats the Indians. Feb. 29.)

1837. Martin Van Buren, President. R. M. Johnson, Vice President.

CABINET—John Forsyth, Secretary of State; Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury; J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War; J. K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy; Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

Surplus revenue distributed among the States, according to the "Distribution Bill."

Michigan⁶⁶ (*free State*), admitted into the Union.

Great money pressure.

Extra session of Congress.

Banks suspend specie payments, (*May 10*).

Osceola captured by General Jessup.

1838. Canadians revolt, and are aided by the Americans.

(The President issues a proclamation of neutrality.)

Banks resume specie payment, (*Aug. 13*).

Exploring Expedition sets out under Lieutenant Wilkes.

²⁵⁵ Withlacoochee River enters the Gulf of Mexico, 95 miles north of Tampa Bay, Florida.

1840. "Sub-treasury,"²⁵⁶ or "Independent Treasury Bill," passed. (*Repealed in 1841.*)

1841. Wm. H. Harrison, President. John Tyler, Vice President.

CABINET — Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; John Bell, Secretary of War; George Badger, Secretary of the Navy; J. J. Crittenden, Attorney-General.

Death of Wm. H. Harrison. John Tyler, President.

Extra session of Congress.

Sub-treasury Bill²⁵⁶ repealed. (*Passed in 1840.*)

Two bills, re-chartering the Bank of the United States, vetoed by the President.

1842. North-eastern Boundary²⁵⁷ Question settled.

(American Commissioner, Daniel Webster; English Com., Lord Ashburton.)

Difficulties in Rhode Island⁵⁴ concerning the adoption of a Constitution.

Exploring Expedition returns, having discovered the Antarctic Continent.²⁵⁸ (*Set out in 1838.*)

1844. Explosion of the Peacemaker on board the steamer Princeton.

(Abel C. Upshur, Secretary of State, and Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, were killed.)

1845. Joint resolutions,²⁵⁹ for the annexation of Texas,⁷² adopted, (*Jan.*).

(The Mexican Minister, Almonte [al-mon-ta'], protests against the annexation of Texas,⁷² and demands his passports.)

²⁵⁶ The Sub-treasury, or Independent Treasury Bill, provided for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public funds, without any dependence upon the banks. This bill was rejected by the House of Representatives in 1837, became a law in 1840, repealed in 1841, and passed again in 1846.

²⁵⁷ The North-eastern Boundary, or the boundary between Maine and Canada, was a subject of contention for many years, and at one time threatened an appeal to arms. The United States claimed the Highlands as the dividing line; the British, a line running across the State, in almost 46° N. L.

²⁵⁸ The Exploring Expedition coasted along the shores of the Antarctic Continent, a little north of the Antarctic Circle. Captain Ross reached land as far south as 78° 10' South Latitude.

²⁵⁹ Joint Resolutions are resolutions passed jointly by the Senate and House of Representatives.

James K. Polk, President. G. M. Dallas, Vice President.

CABINET—James Buchanan, Secretary of State; Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury; William L. Marcy, Secretary of War; George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy; Cave Johnson, Postmaster-General.

Texas⁷² accepts the joint resolutions,²⁵⁹ and thus becomes United States territory.

General Taylor sent to Corpus Christi²⁶⁰ to defend Texas.⁷²

Texas⁷² and Florida⁶ (*slave States*,) admitted into the Union.

1846. Iowa²⁵¹ (*free State*,) admitted into the Union.

Bills passed—Sub-treasury²⁵⁶ Bill, Warehousing²⁶¹ Bill, and the bill establishing the Smithsonian Institute.²⁶²

Tariff Law of 1842 repealed.

British abolish their Corn Laws.²⁶³

²⁶⁰ Corpus Christi is at the mouth of the Nueces River, Texas, 100 miles from the Rio Grande.

²⁶¹ The Warehousing Bill provided that goods imported into the country, subject to duty, might be placed under bonds, in warehouses provided for the purpose, where they could remain for one year without having paid the duty. Should it be more profitable to the importer to sell the goods in some other country, they could be re-shipped without having paid duty. These warehouses are sometimes called "Bonded Warehouses."

²⁶² Smithsonian Institute.—James Smithson, of England, left his entire property to the United States, to found, at Washington, an institution which should bear his name, and have for its objects the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The trust was accepted by the Government, and an act passed, August 10, 1846, organizing "*The Smithsonian Institution for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge among Men.*" The endowment consists of the original sum, \$515,169, received Sept. 1, 1838, which is to remain for ever as a permanent fund. The interest of this amount to 1846, when, by Act of Congress, the funds were placed in the hands of the Board of Regents, was \$242,129; which sum, with all accruing future interest, is to be expended in the building, and the current expenses of the Institution. The entire income is to be divided into two equal parts, one of which is to be devoted to the increase and diffusion of knowledge by means of original research and publications; and the other, to the gradual formation of a library, a museum, and a gallery of art.

²⁶³ Corn Laws.—In Great Britain, the term "corn" is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley. Simultaneously with the extension of "free trade" principles in the United States, Great Britain abolished the duties on the importation of grain, and thus opened a profitable market for American produce.

Wilmot Proviso ²⁶⁴ defeated.

North-western Boundary ²⁶⁵ settled.

(American Commissioner, James Buchanan; British, Packenham.)

General Taylor removes to Point Isabel. ²⁶⁶

General Taylor moves up the Rio Grande, ²⁶⁷ and builds Fort Brown. ²⁶⁸

Battle of Palo Alto. ²⁶⁹

(General Taylor defeats the Mexicans, May 8. Major Ringgold was killed.)

Battle of Resaca de la Palma. ²⁷⁰

(Taylor defeats the Mexicans, May 9. Gen. La Vega taken prisoner.)

War declared between the U. States and Mexico, ¹⁰ (May 13).

Taylor crosses the Rio Grande, ²⁶⁷ and takes Matamoras. ²⁷¹

²⁶⁴ Wilmot Proviso.—In 1846, David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, proposed a bill providing that the terms of the "Missouri Compromise" should apply to all territory that might be procured by purchase or conquest from Mexico. It passed the House, but was lost in the Senate.

²⁶⁵ In President Tyler's Administration, a dispute arose as to the northern limit of Oregon Territory; the British claiming as far south as 49° N. Lat.,—the United States, as far north as 54° 40' N. L. In the Presidential election of 1844 this was one of the most exciting topics, and the party cry of "Fifty-four forty, or fight!" sufficiently indicates the feeling that existed. In 1846, Lord Packenham was appointed Commissioner by England, and James Buchanan by the United States, to settle the difficulty, and 49° N. Lat., with the Straits of Juan de Fuca, was determined on as the boundary.

²⁶⁶ Point Isabel (iz'-a-bel), a port of entry in Texas, on a point of land opposite Brazos Santiago, thirty miles northeast of Brownsville.

²⁶⁷ Rio Grande del Norte (re-o gran-dá del nor-tá, or rī-o grand), a river which forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico. It is very shallow, though small steamers have ascended 450 miles from its mouth, at the Gulf of Mexico.

²⁶⁸ Fort Brown, now Brownsville, a thriving post-town in Texas, on the Rio Grande, forty miles from its mouth. Its trade is very important; the exports, in 1852, were estimated at \$5,000,000. It contains a Custom-house, as well as one or two printing-offices, and was named in honor of Major Brown, who was killed during the bombardment, May 6th, 1846. Population, 5000.

²⁶⁹ Palo Alto (pá-lo al'-to,) is in Texas, nine miles northeast of Matamoras.

²⁷⁰ Resaca de la Palma (ra-sá-ká da lá pá-má,) is in Texas, four miles north of Matamoras.

²⁷¹ Matamoras, or Matamoros (mat-a-mó-ras), a river post-town on the Rio Grande, forty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Exports—specie, hides, wool, and horses. Imports—manufactured goods from Great Britain and the United States.

General Taylor takes Monterey,²⁷² (*Sept. 24*).

Monterey,²⁷³ in California,²⁷⁴ taken by Com. Sloat.

Santa Fé²⁶ taken by Gen. Kearney, (*Aug. 18*).

Tampico²⁷⁵ taken by Com. Connor, (*Nov. 14*).

1847. Wisconsin⁶³ (*free State*), admitted into the Union.

Battle of Buena Vista,²⁷⁶ (*Feb. 22*).

(General Taylor defeats the Mexicans under Santa Anna.)

General Scott takes Vera Cruz,²⁷⁷ (*March 27*).

Battle of Cerro Gordo,²⁷⁸ (*April 18*).

(American Generals, Scott and Twiggs; Mexican, Santa Anna.)

Americans, under Worth, enter La Puebla,²⁷⁹ (*May 15*).

²⁷² Monterey ("king's mountain"), the capital of New Leon, 85 miles north-east of Saltillo, is the most important place in North Mexico. Population, 12,000.

²⁷³ Monterey (mon-ta-ray'), a port of entry in California, is on Monterey Bay, 94 miles southeast of San Francisco.

²⁷⁴ Upper California comprises the present State of California and the Territories of New Mexico and Utah.

²⁷⁵ Tampico (tam-pec'-ko), a seaport of Mexico, on the shore of Lake Tampico, 215 miles northwest of Vera Cruz.

²⁷⁶ Buena Vista (bwa'-na vees'-ta, or bo'-na vis'-ta; literally, "good, or fine view"), in Mexico, 90 miles southwest from Monterey, and ten from Saltillo. The battle is sometimes called the "Battle of La Angostura."

²⁷⁷ Vera Cruz (va'-ra krooz—"the true cross,") is a seaport in Mexico, on the Gulf, 185 miles east of the city of Mexico. It is defended by the strong castle of San Juan d'Ulloa (san ju-an', or hoo-an', da oo-loo'-a), built on an island half a mile from the shore. In commerce, Vera Cruz ranks fourth in the Mexican Confederation. Exports—bullion, cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, vanilla, logwood, and pimento. Imports—woven fabrics, cocoa, paper, brandy, wines, and metals. Population, 8228.

²⁷⁸ Cerro Gordo is 60 miles northwest of Vera Cruz.

²⁷⁹ La Puebla de los Angeles (lá pweb'-la da loce añg-há-lés—"the city of the angels,") is 76 miles southeast of the city of Mexico. According to some, it received its name from the beauty of its situation; but a much prettier account is the following: "Many years ago," says tradition, "it was desired by the faithful to build a cathedral. But the people were poor, and unable to accomplish such an undertaking. Urged by the clergy, however, they commenced contributing labor and materials as they were able, and were rewarded by finding the work progress in the most astonishing manner. Every morning it was found that as much had been done in the absence of the laborers, in the night, as during the day previous. All theories failed to account for the phenomenon, until it was discovered that every night the

Nicholas P. Trist sent to negotiate peace.

Battles of Contreras²⁸⁰ and Churubusco,²⁸¹ (*Aug.* 20).

(American Gen., Scott; Mexican, Valencia and Santa Anna.)

Molino del Rey²⁸² and Chapultepec²⁸³ taken by General Worth, (*Sept.* 8-13).

Americans, under Scott, enter the city of Mexico,²⁸⁴ *Sept.* 14.

1848. Treaty of peace²⁸⁵ signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo.²⁸⁶

Death of John Quincy Adams, (*Feb.* 23).

Girard College²⁸⁷ opened for the admission of pupils.

angels came down, and rewarded the zeal of the people by doing exactly as much in the night as had been done in the day." The cathedral was finished in the most splendid and expensive manner. The lofty candlesticks, the balustrade, the lamps, and all the ornaments of the principal altar, are of massive silver. The great chandelier suspended from the dome is said to weigh several tons.

²⁸⁰ Contreras (con-trá-ras,) is fourteen miles south of the city of Mexico.

²⁸¹ Churubusco (choo-roo-boos'-ko,) is six miles south of the city of Mexico.

²⁸² Molino del Rey (mo-lee'-no del ray'— "the mill of the king,") is twelve miles southwest of the city of Mexico.

²⁸³ Chapultepec (chá-pool'-tá-pec), a strong fortress, two miles southwest of the city of Mexico.

²⁸⁴ The City of Mexico, the capital of the Confederacy, is on a plain 7400 feet above the level of the sea. The United States Army occupied it from September 14th, 1847, to June 12th, 1848. Population, 180,000. Lat. 19° 25' N.; Lon. 103° 45' West.

²⁸⁵ By this treaty, Mexico ceded to the United States more than 2,000,000 square miles of territory, including California, Utah, and New Mexico.

²⁸⁶ Guadalupe Hidalgo, a small town three and a half miles north of the city of Mexico. The treaty of peace was concluded February 2d, 1848, and ratified by the Mexican Congress, May 19th, 1848.

²⁸⁷ Girard College, situated in the northwestern part of the city of Philadelphia, was founded upon a bequest of \$2,000,000, left by Stephen Girard, who died in 1831. Orphans are admitted between the ages of six and ten years; at the age of fourteen they are bound out to some useful occupation, unless they evince a disposition to pursue classical studies, in view of a profession, when they remain in the institution until they attain the age of eighteen years. The useful branches of an English education, and the French and Spanish languages, are taught in the principal department; and, as the pupils advance, higher branches are introduced. The college buildings, constructed on a plan differing in many respects from that designated by Girard, are objects of great interest to visitors.

Utah²⁸⁸ settled at Salt Lake City,²⁸⁸ by Mormons from Illinois.

1849. Zachary Taylor, President. Millard Fillmore, Vice President.

CABINET — John M. Clayton, Secretary of State; Wm. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury; G. W. Crawford, Secretary of War; William B. Preston, Secretary of the Navy; Reverdy Johnson, Attorney-General.

Death of James K. Polk.

Minnesota²⁸⁹ erected into a Territory.

1850. Death of John C. Calhoun.

Death of Zachary Taylor.

Millard Fillmore, President.

CABINET — Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury; Chas. M. Conrad, Secretary of War; Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy; A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior; J. J. Crittenden, Attorney-General.

Compromise Measures²⁹⁰ passed — admission of California, with a Constitution prohibiting slavery; the erection of Utah and New Mexico into Territories; the settlement of the boun-

²⁸⁸ Utah (yu-taw'), a Territory of the United States, originally a part of Upper California, was ceded to the United States in 1848. The productions are wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, and the garden vegetables of the Middle States. Wood, both for building purposes and fuel, is scarce. The principal town is Salt Lake City, which is the Mormon capital. It has a magnificent temple, and a theatre which cost \$20,000. Population, 10,000. The other cities, naming them in order from north to south, are Brownsville, Ogden City, Provo City, Manti City, Fillmore City, and Paravan. They are built mostly of adobes, or unburnt bricks. Fillmore City is the capital. The population of Utah is composed principally of Mormons, who settled here in 1848, after their expulsion from Illinois and Missouri.

²⁸⁹ Minnesota was a part of Louisiana Territory. In 1857 it was authorized to form a State Constitution. Pembina, on the Fox River, where it crosses the 49th parallel of North Latitude, is the most northern town in the United States.

²⁹⁰ Clay's Compromise provided for the admission of California, for the organization of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and for the adjustment of the Texas boundary. This "Omnibus Bill," as it was called, was strongly opposed, and all its measures defeated, except that which provided for the organization of Utah into a Territory. Afterwards, California was admitted with a Constitution excluding slavery; New Mexico was erected into a Territorial Government, with the provision that Utah and New Mexico should be admitted as States, either with or without slavery, as the Constitu-

dary of Texas; the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and the Fugitive Slave Law.

Death of Richard M. Johnson.

Arrival of Jenny Lind.

1851. *Bills passed*.—A bill providing for the payment of French spoliations; Postage Bill, by which postage on letters was reduced to three cents, prepaid, for all distances under 3000 miles.

Opening of the Crystal Palace, in London. Visit of Father Mathew to the United States. Death of James Audubon, the ornithologist; James Fennimore Cooper; Mrs. Shelley; Joanna Baillie.

1852. Death of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

Arrival of Kossuth.

1853. Franklin Pierce, President. Wm. R. King, Vice President.

CABINET—Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury; Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War; J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy; Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior; Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General.

Death of Wm. R. King. David R. Atchison, Vice President *pro tem*.

Opening of the Crystal Palace in New York. Washington Territory formed. U. S. Expedition to Japan, under Commodore Perry, set out.

1854. Repeal of the Missouri Compromise,²⁵⁰ by the establishment of Territorial Governments in Kansas and Nebraska.²⁵¹

Purchase of the Mesilla Valley.²⁵ Loss of the Steamer Arctic.

1857. James Buchanan, President. J. C. Breckenridge, Vice President.

CABINET—Lewis Cass, Secretary of State; Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; John B. Floyd, Secretary of War; Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior; Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster-General; Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General.

tion of each should prescribe; the Texas boundary was settled, and \$10,000,000 paid to her by the United States; the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia; and the "Fugitive Slave Law" passed.

²⁵⁰ The Kansas and Nebraska Act established territorial governments over Kansas and Nebraska, and provided that, when admitted as States, they shall be received with or without slavery, as the Constitution of each may prescribe. This act, by allowing slavery in a part of the Louisiana Territory, north of 36° 30', repealed the Missouri Compromise.

CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

VIRGINIA.

1606. JAMES I. grants South Virginia²¹ (34°–38° N. Lat.) to the London Company.

1607. First permanent English settlement in America,² at Jamestown.³⁴

(Edward Wingfield, Governor.)

Capture of Smith by the Indians.

1608. Captain Newport arrives with 120 settlers.

“Gold mania” in the Colony.

1609. London Company receives the second Charter.

(Lord Delaware, Governor for life. Gates, Deputy Governor, wrecked on the Bermudas.²⁹¹)

1610. Smith returns to England.³

The Colonists suffer from starvation. They embark for England, but are met by Lord Delaware with supplies.

1611. Lord Delaware returns to England.³ Sir Thomas Dale appointed Governor.

1612. London Company receives the third Charter.

1613. An expedition, commanded by Argall, destroys the French settlements in Acadia,³² and compels the Dutch at Manhattan³⁸ to acknowledge the authority of the English.

²⁹¹ Bermudas (ber-moo'-das), or Somers' Islands, a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 580 miles from Cape Hatteras, belonging to Great Britain. Principal exports—arrow-root, potatoes, and onions. There is no fresh water on the islands, except a few wells, and these are brackish. Hamilton, the capital, is on Bermuda, or Long Island. There is regular steam communication with New York.

1614. Captain John Smith explores the coast from Penobscot¹⁶² to Cape Cod.²⁸

1616. Cultivation of tobacco introduced.

1619. First Representative Assembly in America² called by Governor Yeardley, at Jamestown,³⁴ Virginia.²¹

1620. Negro slavery introduced.

Ninety girls sent from England³ to be wives for the planters.

1621. A written Constitution granted by the Company.

Cultivation of cotton introduced.

Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor.

1622. Settlers at Jamestown³⁴ massacred by the Indians.

1624. King James dissolves the London Company.

1625. Charles I. ascends the throne.

1628. Harvey, Governor.

1636. Harvey imprisoned, and sent to England,³ but was sent back the same year.

1639. Sir William Berkeley appointed Governor.

1644. Second massacre of the Virginia settlers by the Indians.

1649. Charles I. beheaded by Parliament, and monarchy abolished.

1651. "Navigation Acts"⁵⁸ passed by Cromwell.

1652. Cromwell sends a force to compel Berkeley to acknowledge his authority.

(From 1652 to 1660, the Governors were Bennet, Diggs, Mathews, and Sir William Berkeley.)

1660. Restoration of monarchy.

(Charles II. ascends the throne.)

1663. Second "Navigation Acts"⁵⁸ passed by Charles II.

1672. Liberty of "Free Trade"²⁹² between the Colonies taken away by the king.

1673. Large tracts of land granted by the king to his favorites, Culpepper and Arlington.

1676. Bacon's Rebellion.

In 1677, Culpepper was appointed Governor for life, thus making the colony a proprietary government. In 1684, Culpepper being deprived of his office, Virginia became a royal province, and continued so until the adoption of a State Constitution, at the time of the Revolution.

²⁹² A heavy tax was laid upon goods exported from one colony to another.

NEW YORK.

1609. Hudson River³⁶ discovered by Henry Hudson (*sent out by the Dutch*).

1614. New York³⁷ settled at Manhattan³⁸ by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam.²⁹³

Fort Orange²⁹³ built on the site of Albany.¹⁰⁵

Captain Argall, sailing from Virginia,²¹ compels the settlers to acknowledge his authority.

1615. Dutch renounce the authority of the English.

1625. Peter Minuits, Governor of New Netherlands.³⁷

1629. "Charter of liberties" granted by the West India Company.

1631. Dutch claim from Cape Henlopen⁴⁹ to Cape Cod.²⁸

1633. Vouter Von Twiller, Governor.

1633. Dutch form a settlement at Hartford.²⁴³

1638. Sir William Keift, Governor, rebuilds Fort Nassau.²⁹⁴

1640. Hostilities commence with the Indians of Long Island¹³¹ and New Jersey.⁴⁴

1646. Indians defeated in the battle of Strickland Plains,⁵⁷ by New York³⁷ settlers.

1647. W. Stuyvesant, Governor.

1650. Treaty between the Dutch and Connecticut⁵⁰ settlers. (The Dutch relinquish their claim to the present State of Connecticut.⁵⁰)

1651. Dutch build Fort Casimir.²⁹⁵

1655. Dutch conquer the Swedes on the Delaware River.

1663. Second Indian War.

1664. New York³⁷ surrenders to the English.

²⁹³ New Amsterdam, or New York. — These settlements by the Dutch were mere trading-huts. A discrepancy exists in the dates — some writers giving 1613, and some 1614. Argall considered the Dutch as intruders on the soil of Virginia — the patent of James I. extending to the 45th parallel. The name of Fort Orange was given in honor of the Prince of Orange, and changed, in 1664, to Albany, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany.

²⁹⁴ Fort Nassau, on Big Timber Creek, on the east side of the Delaware River, six miles from Camden.

²⁹⁵ Fort Casimir was on the present site of Newcastle, five miles from the Swedish fort at Christiana.

1673. New York ³⁷ surrendered to the Dutch by the treachery of Sir John Manning.

1674. New York ³⁷ retaken by the English.

1674. Andross appointed Governor.

1682. First Legislative Assembly meets in New York.³⁷

1683. Second "Charter of liberties" granted.

1684. Council at Albany¹⁰⁵ with the Six Nations (p. 37).

1688. New York ³⁷ included in the jurisdiction of Andross.

"Glorious Revolution" in England.³

1689. James II. abdicates the throne, and takes refuge in France.¹⁴
William and Mary ascend the throne.

1689. King William's War (*between England³ and France,¹¹*) commences in America.²

Andross imprisoned, and sent to England.³

Leisler assumes the authority.

1690. Schenectady²⁹⁶ burned by the Indians.

1691. Sloughter appointed Governor.

Leisler and Melbourne executed.

1692. Fletcher appointed Governor.

1698. Bellamont appointed Governor.

1702. Queen Anne ascends the throne.

Queen Anne's War (*between England³ and France,¹¹*) commences in America.²

Cornbury appointed Governor.

1713. Queen Anne's War ended by the Treaty of Utrecht.⁸⁸

1711. Expedition to Montreal,¹⁴ by way of Lake Champlain,¹³⁹ is abandoned.

1714. George I. ascends the throne.

1719. Burnet appointed Governor.

1727. George II. ascends the throne.

1741. Negroes charged with a conspiracy to destroy the whites.

New York remained under a Provincial Government until the adoption of a State Constitution at the time of the Revolution.

²⁹⁶ Schenectady, on the Mohawk River, in New York, sixteen miles north-west of Albany. Population, 9000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1592. Law of Conformity²² passed by Elizabeth, and Puritans²³ emigrate to Holland.²⁴

1602. Gosnold discovers and names Cape Cod.²⁵

1603. James I. ascends the throne.

1606. James I. grants North Virginia²¹ to the Plymouth Company.

1607. Plymouth Company attempts a settlement on the Kennebec River.²⁰⁷

1614. Captain John Smith explores the coast from Penobscot¹⁶² to Cape Cod.²⁸

1620. Massachusetts⁴⁰ settled at Plymouth.⁴¹

1621. Massasoit, a chief of the Wampanoags, makes a treaty with the settlers at Plymouth.⁴¹

1625. Charles I. ascends the throne.

1628. Salem⁷⁷ settled by John Endicott.

1629. Colony incorporated.

1630. Boston settled by Winthrop.

1634. Government changes from a pure democracy to a Representative Government.

1635. Henry Vane and other emigrants arrive.

The king forbids Cromwell and Hampden to leave England.³

Roger Williams banished.

1636. Vane appointed Governor.

Dispute with Ann Hutchinson on religious questions.

1637. War between the Pequods and Connecticut⁵⁰ settlers ended by the destruction of the tribe.

1638. Harvard College founded at Cambridge.⁵⁶

1639. First printing-press established in America.²

1641. New Hampshire⁴² unites with Massachusetts.⁴⁰

²⁰⁷ The Kennebec, an important river in Maine, issues from Moosehead Lake, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean. It has a descent of more than 1000 feet in 150 miles, thus affording a valuable water-power. The usual time for the closing of the river by ice is December 12th, and April 3d for the opening of navigation.

1643. Union of the New England Colonies (except Rhode Island,⁵⁴) for mutual protection and defence.

(Comprising Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth, and New Haven.)

1649. Charles I. beheaded by order of Parliament, and monarchy abolished.

1650. Persecution of the Baptists.

1651. "Navigation Acts"⁵⁸ passed by Cromwell.

1652. Massachusetts⁴⁰ and Maine⁴⁶ unite.

1656. Persecution of the Quakers.

1660. Restoration of monarchy.

(Charles II. ascends the throne.)

Arrival of the regicides (*Goffe and Whalley*).

1663. Second "Navigation Acts"⁵⁸ passed by Charles II.

1664. Arrival of Commissioners to examine into the affairs of the Colony.

1672. Liberty of "free trade"²⁹² between the Colonies taken away by the king.

1675. Commencement of King Philip's War.

Attack on Swanzey.²⁹⁸

1676. King Philip's War ended by his death.

1680. Massachusetts⁴⁰ and New Hampshire⁴² separate.

1684. Charter of Massachusetts⁴⁰ declared invalid.

1685. James II. ascends the throne.

1686. Andross made Governor of all New England.

(The Colony deprived of its Charter.)

1688. "Glorious Revolution" in England.³

1689. James II. abdicates the throne, and takes refuge in France.⁴⁴

William and Mary ascend the throne.

1689. King William's War (*between England*³ *and France*,¹¹) commences in America.²

Andross imprisoned, and sent to England.³

1690. Conquest of Port Royal³¹ by Sir Wm. Phipps.

Phipps's unsuccessful expedition against Canada.⁸⁷

1692. Salem⁷⁷ witchcraft.

Massachusetts⁴⁰ receives a new charter.

²⁹⁸ Swanzey, a village in Massachusetts, on Mt. Hope Bay, a part of Narragansett Bay.

1697. King William's War ended by the Treaty of Ryswick.⁷⁸

1702. Queen Anne ascends the throne.

Queen Anne's War commences in America.²

Attack on Deerfield.⁸⁴

1704. First newspaper published in America² at Boston.⁸³

(The "Boston Weekly News-Letter.")

1707. Unsuccessful expedition to Port Royal.³¹

1710. Conquest of Port Royal.³¹

(The name changed to Annapolis.⁸⁴)

1711. Admiral Walker's unsuccessful expedition to Canada.⁸⁷

1713. Queen Anne's War ended by the Treaty of Utrecht.⁸⁸

1714. George I. ascends the throne.

1716. Contest between Governor Shute and the House of Representatives as to salary.

1727. George II. ascends the throne.

1744. King George's War (*between England³ and France,¹¹*) commences in America.²

1745. Louisburg⁹⁸ and Cape Breton⁹⁹ taken by the British.

(British Commanders, Sir William Pepperell and Admiral Warren.)

1748. King George's War ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.¹⁰⁰

Massachusetts remained under the Charter granted by William III., in 1692, until the adoption of a State Constitution at the time of the Revolution.



NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[The accession of the sovereigns, and some other events, are not mentioned in this and the following Colonies, unless necessary to the connection.]

1622. Grant of land to Gorges and Mason.

1624. New Hampshire⁴² settled at Dover⁴³ by the English.

1629. New Hampshire⁴² granted to Mason.

1641. New Hampshire⁴² united with Massachusetts.⁴⁰

1664. Commissioners sent over to examine the affairs of the Colony.

1680. New Hampshire⁴² separated from Massachusetts.⁴⁰

First Legislature assembles at Portsmouth.²⁹⁹

1681. Dispute between Mason and the people as to the payment of rent for the land.

1686. Andross made Governor of all New England.

1688. "Glorious Revolution" in England.³

1689. James II. abdicates the throne, and takes refuge in France.⁴⁴
William and Mary ascend the throne.

1689. King William's War (*between England³ and France,¹¹*) commences in America.²

Andross imprisoned, and sent to England.³

1690. Dover⁷⁶ burned by the Indians. (*King William's War.*)

New Hampshire⁴² united with Massachusetts.⁴⁰

1692. New Hampshire⁴² separated from Massachusetts.⁴⁰

1697. King William's War ended by the Treaty of Ryswick.⁷⁸

1699. New Hampshire⁴² nited with Massachusetts.⁴⁰

Earl of Bellamont, Governor.

1741. New Hampshire⁴² separated from Massachusetts.⁴⁰

New Hampshire remained a Royal Province until the adoption of a State Constitution at the time of the Revolution.

NEW JERSEY.

1623. Fort Nassau²⁹⁴ built by the Dutch, but abandoned.

1624. New Jersey⁴⁴ settled at Bergen⁴⁵ by the Dutch and Danes.

1664. New Jersey⁴⁴ granted by the Duke of York to Berkeley and Carteret.

1665. Philip Carteret (*first Governor,*) establishes himself at Elizabethtown.

²⁹⁹ Portsmouth, on a peninsula lying on the south side of the Piscataqua River, in New Hampshire.

1670. Difficulties between the settlers and the proprietors as to the payment of rent for the land.

1674. Andross, Governor of New Jersey.⁴⁴

Berkeley sells his share of New Jersey⁴⁴ to Billings.

1675. Billings makes an assignment to William Penn and others.

1677. New Jersey⁴⁴ divided into East and West Jersey.³⁰⁰

(East Jersey given to Carteret; West Jersey, to Penn.)

1680. The eminent jurist, Sir W. Jones, decides against the claims of Andross to New Jersey.⁴⁴

1681. First Representative Assembly in West Jersey.

1682. East Jersey purchased by Penn and others.

1688. New Jersey⁴⁴ included in the jurisdiction of Andross.

1702. New Jersey⁴⁴ becomes a royal province.

Lord Cornbury, Governor.

1738. New Jersey⁴⁴ separates from New York.³⁷

New Jersey continued under a Provincial Government until the adoption of a State Constitution at the time of the Revolution.

DELAWARE.

1627. Delaware⁴⁸ settled at Cape Henlopen⁴⁹ by the Swedes and Finns.

New Sweden extended from Cape Henlopen⁴⁹ to Trenton.¹³⁶

1638. Settlement at Christiana Creek,³⁰¹ near Wilmington, under Minuits.

1643. Swedes build a fort on Tinicum, to oppose Fort Nassau.²⁹⁴

John Printz, first Governor.

1651. Dutch build Fort Casimir²⁹⁵ at New Castle.

Fort Casimir²⁹⁵ seized by Rising, the second Swedish Governor.

³⁰⁰ East and West Jersey.—The division was made by running a line from the most southern point of the east side of Little Egg Harbor, to the north-western extremity of the State.

³⁰¹ Christiana Creek enters the Brandywine at Wilmington.

1655. Dutch conquer the Swedes on the Delaware.

Rising was conveyed to Europe, and the country was placed under deputies from New Netherlands.

1664. New York³⁷ surrendered to the English.

1682. "The Territories," or, the "Three Lower Counties," now Delaware,⁴⁸ granted to Penn.

1691. Delaware⁴⁸ separates from Pennsylvania.⁶⁸

1693. Delaware⁴⁸ united to Pennsylvania.⁶⁸

(Fletcher, Governor.)

1694. Delaware⁴⁸ and Pennsylvania⁶⁸ restored to Penn.

1701. Delaware⁴⁸ refuses to continue the union with Pennsylvania.⁶⁸

1702. Delaware⁴⁸ has a separate Legislature, but the same Governor.

Penn died in 1718, leaving Delaware and Pennsylvania to his three sons. The heirs continued to govern the Colony until the Revolution, when they surrendered their claims to the Commonwealth for \$580,000. A State Constitution was then adopted.

CONNECTICUT.

1633. Dutch form a settlement at Hartford.²⁴³

Connecticut⁵⁰ settled at Windsor.⁵¹

1635. Weathersfield³⁰² and Saybrook⁸¹ settled.

1637. War between the Pequods and Connecticut⁵⁰ settlers ended by the destruction of the tribe.

1638. Settlement of New Haven by Davenport. Eaton, and others.

1639. Connecticut⁵⁰ towns adopt a Constitution.

1643. Union of the New England Colonies (except Rhode Island,) for mutual protection and defence.

(Comprising Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth, and New Haven.)

1650. Treaty between the Dutch and Connecticut settlers.

(Dutch relinquish their claim to the present State of Connecticut.)

³⁰² Weathersfield, on the west side of the Connecticut River, four miles south of Hartford.

1662. Connecticut⁵⁰ obtains a Royal Charter.

Charter granted to Winthrop on presenting a ring which was a present from Charles I.

1664. Arrival of Commissioners to examine into the affairs of the Colony.

1675. Andross attempts to gain possession of the fort.

(Captain Bull defends the fort.)

Commencement of King Philip's War.

1687. Andross attempts to take the Charter.²⁴³

(Charter²⁴³ hid in an oak.)

1688. "Glorious Revolution" in England.³

1689. King William's War (*between England³ and France,*") commences in America.²

Andross imprisoned, and sent to England.³

1692. Governor Fletcher's visit to Hartford.²⁴³

Captain Wadsworth retains the command of the militia.

1700. Yale College founded at Saybrook.⁸¹

1708. The "Saybrook Platform"³⁰³ adopted.

1717. Yale College removed to New Haven.

Connecticut remained under a Royal Charter until the adoption of a State Constitution at the time of the Revolution.

MARYLAND.

1631. Clayborne receives a license to trade with the Indians.

1632. Lord Baltimore receives his Charter.

Sir George Calvert dying, the Charter was made out to his son, Cecil Calvert.

1634. Maryland⁵² settled at St. Mary's⁵³ by Roman Catholics, under Lord Baltimore.

³⁰³ The "Saybrook Platform" contained the Confession of Faith and the rules and discipline of the Church in Connecticut, and re-affirmed the Westminster and Savoy Confessions. All churches which acknowledged this platform were established by law, but all others were allowed to regulate their concerns as they pleased.

- 1635. First Legislative Assembly convened.
- 1639. Representative Government established.
- 1645. Clayborne's Rebellion.
- 1655. Civil war between Roman Catholics and Protestants.
- 1660. Philip Calvert appointed Governor.
- 1691. Lord Baltimore deprived of his Charter.
- 1715. Charter restored to the heirs of Lord Baltimore.

Maryland remained under a Proprietary Government until the adoption of a State Constitution at the time of the Revolution.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1636. Rhode Island⁵⁴ settled at Providence⁵⁵ by the Baptists under Roger Williams.
- 1638. Settlement of Portsmouth³⁰⁴ by Coddington.
- 1639. Settlement of Newport.¹⁵⁵
- 1644. Charter obtained from Parliament by Roger Williams.
- 1647. A Democratic Government established.
- 1663. Royal Charter obtained.
- 1664. Commissioners sent over to examine the affairs of the Colony.
- 1686. Andross made Governor of all New England.

Andross dissolved the Charter of Rhode Island, but it was resumed on his imprisonment, and continued in force until the adoption of a State Constitution in 1842.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1585 to 1587. Raleigh's unsuccessful attempts to form settlements.

Emigrants from Virginia²¹ attempt to form settlements at Albemarle⁶⁰ about the year 1650.

³⁰⁴ Portsmouth is in the northern part of the island of Rhode Island.

1663. Charles II. grants North⁵⁹ and South Carolina⁶⁵ to Lord Clarendon and seven others.

North Carolina⁵⁹ settled at Albemarle by the English.

1667. Clarendon Company established by planters from Barbadoes.³⁰⁵

1670. Locke prepares a "Fundamental Constitution."⁶⁵

1671. John Yeamans removed to the South Carolina⁶⁵ Colony.

1677. Culpepper's Rebellion in support of a smuggler.

1683. Seth Sothel, Governor; banished in 1688.

1693. "Fundamental Constitution"⁶⁵ abolished.

1695. John Archdale, Governor.

1698. Settlements on Tar River.³⁰⁶

1711. War with the Tuscaroras and Corees.

(Colonel Barnwell sent against the Indians.)

1713. Colonel Moore sent against the Indians.

Tuscaroras emigrate to New York,³⁷ and join the Five Nations (p. 37).

1715. Peace with the Corees.

1729. North⁵⁹ and South Carolina⁶⁵ become distinct provinces.

(The Colonies were purchased by the king for \$80,000.)

North Carolina remained a Royal Province until the adoption of a State Constitution at the time of the Revolution.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1562. Ribault (*sent out by Coligny*,) builds Fort Carolina, at Port Royal,¹⁷ in South Carolina,⁶⁵ which was the first attempt to plant a colony in the United States.

1670. South Carolina⁶⁵ settled at Port Royal by the English.

1671. Yeamans, Governor.

³⁰⁵ Barbadoes is one of the Caribbee, or Windward Islands, and the most eastern of the West Indies.

³⁰⁶ Tar River, in the eastern part of North Carolina, enters Pamlico Sound. From the Sound to the village of Washington, a distance of forty miles, it is called Pamlico River.

Locke prepares the "Fundamental Constitution."⁶⁵

1680. Settlement of Charleston.¹³⁰

1685. Louis XIV. revokes the "Edict of Nantes,"²⁷ and many Protestants emigrate to America.²

1690. Seth Sothel succeeds Colleton as Governor.

1693. "Fundamental Constitution"⁶⁵ abolished.

1695. John Archdale's wise and equitable administration.

1697. Huguenots admitted to all the rights of citizens.

1702. Queen Anne's War (*between England³ and France,¹¹*) commences in America.²

Governor Moore's unsuccessful expedition against the Spanish Province of Florida.⁶ Spain¹ was an ally of France,¹¹ consequently liable to attack by England.³

1706. Spaniards invade South Carolina.⁶⁵

1713. Queen Anne's War ended by the Treaty of Utrecht.⁸⁸

1715. War with the Yamassees. Battle of Salkehatchie.³⁰⁷

1720. Proprietors forfeit their Charter.

1729. North⁵⁹ and South Carolina⁶⁵ become distinct provinces.

(The Colonies were purchased by the king for \$80,000.)

South Carolina remained a Royal Province until the adoption of a State Constitution at the time of the Revolution.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1643. Settlement of Tinicum³⁰⁸ by the Swedes.

1681. Penn receives his Charter.

1682. Pennsylvania⁶⁸ settled at Philadelphia⁶⁹ by William Penn.

Treaty with the Indians.

³⁰⁷ Salkehatchie, a name given to the upper part of the Combahee River, in South Carolina.

³⁰⁸ Tinicum, an island in the Delaware River, belonging to Pennsylvania, twelve miles from Philadelphia.

First Legislative Assembly convened at Chester.³⁰⁹

East Jersey purchased by Penn and others.

"The Territories," or, the "Three Lower Counties," now Delaware,⁴⁸ granted to Penn.

1683. Second Legislative Assembly convened at Philadelphia.⁶⁹

1684. Penn returns to England.³

1688. "Glorious Revolution" in England.³

King William's War (*between England³ and France,¹¹*) commences in America.²

1691. Delaware⁴³ separates from Pennsylvania.⁶⁸

1692. Charter taken from Penn.

(Fletcher appointed Governor.)

1693. Delaware⁴⁸ re-united to Pennsylvania.⁶⁸

1694. Charter restored to Penn.

1697. King William's War ended by the Treaty of Ryswick.⁷⁸

1699. Penn's second visit to the Colony.

1701. Penn returns to England.³

1702. Delaware⁴⁸ separated from Pennsylvania.⁶⁸

1718. Death of Penn.

In 1775, the Commonwealth purchased the Colony from Penn's heirs for \$580,000, and adopted a State Constitution.



GEORGIA.

1732. Oglethorpe receives his Charter from George II.

1733. Georgia⁹⁶ settled at Savannah⁹⁷ by the English.

(Treaty with the Indians.)

1736. Boundary disputes with Spain.¹

Visit of Wesley in 1736; Whitfield, in 1738.

1739. England³ declares war against Spain.¹

³⁰⁰ Chester is on the Delaware River, fifteen miles southwest of Philadelphia.

1740. Unsuccessful expedition to Florida.⁶

1742. Spanish invasion defeated by Oglethorpe's stratagem.

1752. Proprietors resign their Charter, and the Colony becomes a Royal Government.

Georgia remained a Royal Province until the adoption of a State Constitution at the time of the Revolution.

NOTE.—California, the most western of the United States, was taken possession of by Commodore Sloat during the Mexican War, and ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. The auriferous character of the soil has made this territory of the greatest importance. At the close of 1854, the amount of gold produced was estimated at \$298,243,938. Adventurers from every part of the globe are to be found there—even China has a large representation in California. It became a State in 1850, after a protracted and stormy debate, it being the first State formed from the territory lying south of the line of the Missouri Compromise, whose Constitution had excluded slavery. Her admission, with that Constitution, was the result of the Compromise measures of 1850. Population, 264,435. Area, 188,982 square miles. (Inhabitant, Cal-i-for'-nian.)

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

English Sovereigns, from the Discovery of America.

House of Tudor.

1485. Henry VII.
1509. Henry VIII.
1547. Edward VI.
1553. Mary.
1558. Elizabeth.

House of Stuart.

1603. James I.
1625. Charles I.
1649. The Commonwealth.
1660. Charles II.
1685. James II.
1689. William and Mary.
1702. Anne.

House of Brunswick.

1714. George I.
1727. George II.
1760. George III.
1820. George IV.
1830. William IV
1837. Victoria.

Presidents of the United States.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Born.	Installed into office.	Age at that time.	Years in the office.	Died.	Age at his death.
1	George Washington .	Virginia	1732	1789	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799	68
2	John Adams	Massachusetts	1735	1797	62	4	July 4, 1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1743	1801	58	8	July 4, 1826	83
4	James Madison	Virginia	1751	1809	58	8	June 28, 1836	85
5	James Monroe	Virginia	1758	1817	58	8	July 4, 1831	72
6	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1767	1825	58	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	1767	1829	62	8	June 8, 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren...	New York.....	1782	1837	55	4	.....	...
9	William H. Harrison	Ohio	1773	1841	68	1	April 4, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Virginia	1799	1841	51	4	.....	...
11	James K. Polk	Tennessee.....	1795	1845	49	4	June 15, 1849	54
12	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1784	1849	65	1	July 9, 1850	66
13	Millard Fillmore	New York	1800	1850	50	3	.....	...
14	Franklin Pierce	N. Hampshire	1804	1853	49	4	.....	...
15	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1791	1857	66	.....	.....	...

Wars of the Colonies and States.

1637. War between the Pequods and Connecticut settlers; ended the same year by the destruction of the tribe.

1675. Commencement of King Philip's War; ended, 1676, by his death.

1689. King William's War (*between England and France*,) commences in America; ended, 1697, by Treaty of Ryswick.

1702. Queen Anne's War (*between England and France*,) commences in America; ended, 1713, by Treaty of Utrecht.

1744. King George's War, or, the Old French and Indian War (*between England and France*,) commences in America; ended, 1748, by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1756. French and Indian War, or, the Seven Years' War; ended, 1763, by the Treaty of Paris.

1775. Revolutionary War; ended, 1783, by the Treaty of Paris.

1812. Three Years' War, or, the War of 1812; ended, 1815, by the Treaty of Ghent.

1846. Mexican War; ended, 1848, by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Battles of the Revolution.

Where fought.	American Commanders.	British Commanders.	When fought.	Party successful.
1775. Lexington	Parker	Smith and Pitcairn...	April 19 ...	Amer's.
Ticonderoga	Allen	De La Place	May 10 ...	Amer's.
Crown Point	Warner .....	.....	May 12 ...	Amer's.
Bunker Hill	Prescott	Howe and Clinton ...	June 17 ...	British.
Quebec	Montgomery	Carlton	Dec. 31 ...	British.
1776. Fort Moultrie.....	Moultrie	Clinton, aided by Cornwallis and Sir Peter Parker. }	June 28 ...	Amer's.
Long Island	Putnam	Howe and Clinton ...	Aug. 27 ...	British.
White Plains	McDougall	Howe	Oct. 28 ...	Ind. Indians
Fort Washington ...	Magaw	Howe	Nov. 16 ...	British.
Trenton	Washington	Rahl	Dec. 26 ...	Amer's.
1777. Princeton	Washington	Mawhood	Jan. 3 ...	Amer's.
Ticonderoga	St. Clair	Burgoyne	July 5 ...	British.
Fort Schuyler.....	Gansevoort.....	St. Leger	Aug. 3 ...	British.
Oriskany	Herkimer	Butler and Brandt ...	Aug. 6 ...	Indians
Bennington	Stark	Baum	Aug. 16 ...	Amer's.
Bennington	Warner	Breyman	Aug. 16 ...	Amer's.
Brandywine	Washington	Howe	Sept. 11 ...	British.
Stillwater (1st)	Gates	Burgoyne	Sept. 19 ...	Amer's.
Germantown	Washington	Howe	Oct. 4 ...	British.
Stillwater (2d)	Gates	Burgoyne	Oct. 7 ...	Amer's.
Fort Mifflin	Smith .....	.....	Nov. 16 ...	British.
Fort Mercer	Christoph. Greene ..	Donop	Oct. 22 ...	Amer's.
1778. Monmouth	Washington	Clinton	June 28 ...	Amer's.
Wyoming	Col. Zeb. Butler.....	John Butler	July 4 ...	British.
Rhode Island	Sullivan	Pigot	Aug. 29 ...	Amer's.
Cherry Valley.....	Washington	Brandt and Butler ..	Nov. 11 ...	British.
Savannah	Robert Howe.....	Campbell	Dec. 29 ...	British.
1779. Sunbury	Major Lane	Prevost	Jan. 9 ...	British.
Port Royal ..	Moultrie	Gardiner	Feb. 3 ...	Amer's.
Kettle Creek	Pickens	Boyd	Feb. 14 ...	Amer's.
Brier Creek.....	Ash	Prevost	March 3 ...	British.
Stono Ferry	Lincoln	Maitland	June 20 ...	British.
Stony Point	Wayne	Johnson	July 15 ...	Amer's.
Penobscot	{ Lovell and Salton- stall, }	{ McLean and Col- liers, }	July 25 ...	British.
Paulus Hook	Lee	Sutherland	Aug. 19 ...	Amer's.
Chemung	Sullivan	{ Sir John Johnson and Brandt, }	Aug. 29 ...	Amer's.
Flamboro Head.....	Jones	Pearson	Sept. 23 ...	Amer's.
Savannah	Lincoln	Prevost	Oct. 9 ...	British.
1780. Monk's Corner	Huger.....	{ Webster, Ferguson, and Tarleton, }	April 14 ...	British.
Charleston	Lincoln	Clinton	May 12 ...	British.
Waxhaw	Buford	Tarleton	May 29 ...	British.
Springfield	Greene	Knyphausen	June 23 ...	Amer's.
Rocky Mount.	Sumpter	Col. Trumbull	July 30 ...	British.
Hanging Rock	Sumpter	Col. Irwin	Aug. 6 ...	Amer's.
Saunders' Creek, } (1st Bat. of Cam., }	Gates	Cornwallis.....	Aug. 16 ...	British.
Fishing Creek	Sumpter	Tarleton	Aug. 18 ...	British.
King's Mountain ...	Campbell	Ferguson	Oct. 7 ...	Amer's.
Broad River	Sumpter	Wemyss.....	Nov. 12 ...	Amer's.
Blackstocks	Sumpter	Tarleton	Nov. 20 ...	Amer's.
1781. Cowpens	Morgan	Tarleton	Jan. 17 ...	Amer's.
Guilford C.H.	Greene	Cornwallis	Mar. 15 ...	British.
Hobkirk's Hill	Greene	Rawdon	April 25 ...	British.
Ninety-Six	Greene	Craig	June 18 ...	British.
Fort Griswold	Ledyard	Arnold and Eyre	Sept. 6 ...	British.
Eutaw Springs	Greene	Stuart	Sept. 8 ...	Indecis.
Yorktown	{ Washington and De Grasse, }	Cornwallis	Oct. 17 ...	Amer's.

Principal Naval Battles of the last War with Great Britain.

When fought.	Where fought.	Vessels.				Commanders.	
		American.	British.	American.	British.		
1807. June 22	Off coast of Virginia	Frig. Chesapeake...	Ship Leopard*.....	Barron	Humphries.		
1811. May 16	Off coast of Virginia	Frig. President.....	Sloop Little Belt..	Hogers	Bingham.		
1812. Aug. 13	Off Newfoundland	Frig. Essex	Sloop Alert	Porter	Porter		
Aug. 19	Off coast of Massachusetts	Frig. Constitution.	Frig. Guerriere	Hull	Dacres.		
Oct. 18	Off coast of North Carolina	Sloop Wasp	Brig. Frolic	Jones	Whitnyates.		
Oct. 25	Near Canary Islands	Frig. United States	Frig. Macedonian	Decatur	Carden.		
Dec. 29	Off St. Salvador	Frig. Constitution.	Frig. Java	Bainbridge.	Lambert.		
1813. Feb. 21	Off coast of Ipanmara	Sloop Hornet	Brig. Peacock	Lawrence ..	Peake.		
June 1	Massachusetts Bay	Frig. Chesapeake...	Brig. Shannon*....	Lawrence ..	Broke.		
Aug. 14	British Channel	Brig. Argus	Brig. Pelican*	Allen	Mapes.		
Sept. 6	Off coast of Maine	Brig. Enterprise ...	Brig. Boxer	Buttows	Byth.		
Sept. 10	Lake Erie	9 vessels, 54 guns..	Frig. Phoenix*....	Perry	Barclay.		
1814. March 28	Harbor of Valparaiso	Frig. Essex	Sloop Cherrub*....	Porter	Porter		
April 21	Off Matanzas	Sloop Frolic	Brig. Ophionus*...	Bainbridge.	Wyet.		
April 29	Near Cuba	Sloop Peacock	Brig. Epervier	Warrington	Wales.		
June 28	Near British Channel	Sloop Wasp	Sloop Reindeer	Blakely	Manners.		
Sept. 1	Near Africa	Sloop Wasp	Sloop Avon	Blakely	Arbutnot.		
Sept. 11	Lake Champlain	14 vessels, 86 guns	17 vessels, 95 guns	McDonough	Downte.		
1815. Feb. 20	Off Island of Madeira	Frig. Constitution{	Ship Cyane	Stewart...{	Falcon.		
March 23	Off Brazil	Sloop Hornet	Brig. Penguin	Biddle	Dickenson.		

* The asterisks indicate the actions in which the British were successful.

Principal Land-Battles of the War of 1812.

When fought.	Where fought.	Force engaged.		Commanders.	
		Amer's.	British.	American.	British
1812. Aug. 5	Brownstown	200	800	Van Horne	Tecumseh.*
Aug. 9	Brownstown	600	800	Miller	Tecumseh.*
Oct. 13	Queenstown	1000	2500	Van Rensselaer	Brock.*
1813. Jan. 22	Frenchtown	800	1500	Winchester	Proctor.*
April 27	York	1700	1800	Pike	Sheaffe.
May 1	Fort Meigs	1200	2000	Clay	Proctor.
May 27	Fort George	4000	1500	Dearborne	
May 29	Sackett's Harbor	1000	1000	Brown	Prevost.
Aug. 2	Lower Sandusky	160	1300	Croghan	Proctor.
Oct. 5	Thames	3500	2000	Harrison	Proctor.
1814. Jan. 27	Tohopeka			Jackson	
July 5	Chippeway	3500	5000	Brown	Riall.
July 25	Bridgewater	3500	5000	Brown	Drummond.
Aug. 15	Fort Erie	1600	5000	Gaines	Drummond.
Aug. 24	Bladensburg	6000	5000	Winder	Ross.*
Sept. 11	Plattsburg	2000	14,000	Macomb	Prevost.
Sept. 12	North Point	3000	7000	Stricker	Erooke.
Sept. 13	Fort M'Henry	1000	N. F.	Armstead	Cochrane.
1815. Jan. 8	New Orleans	6000	12,000	Jackson	Packenham.

* The asterisks indicate the actions in which the British were successful.

Principal Battles of the War with Mexico.

When fought.	Where fought.	Force engaged.		Commanders.	
		Amer's.	Mex's.	American.	Mexican.
1846. May 8	Palo Alto	2300	6000	Taylor	Arista.
May 9	Resaca de la Palma	2200	6000	Taylor	Arista.
Sept. 24	Monterey	6600	10,000	Taylor	Ampudia.
Dec. 25	Bracito ¹	900	4000	Doniphan	Ponce de Leon.
1847. Feb. 22	Buena Vista	4759	19,000	Taylor	Santa Anna.
Feb. 28	Sacramento	900	4000	Doniphan	Trias.
March 27	Vera Cruz	12,000	10,000	Scott	Morales.
April 18	Cerro Gordo	8500	15,000	Scott	Santa Anna.
Aug. 20	Contreras	4000	7000	Scott	Valencia.
Aug. 20	Churubusco	9000	30,000	Scott	Santa Anna.
Sept. 8	Molino del Rey	3200	14,000	Worth	Santa Anna.
Sept. 13	Chapultepec	7200	20,000	Scott	Santa Anna.
Sept. 14	City of Mexico	7500	20,000	Scott	Santa Anna.

¹ The Bracito ("Little Arm," so called from a bend in the river near the place,) is on the east bank of the Rio Grande, 200 miles north of Chihuahua.

Settlements and Admissions of the States.

Year.	States and Territories.	Where settled.	By whom.	Joined the Confederacy at what time.
1565	Florida.....	St. Augustine	Spaniards	Admitted 1845.
1594	New Mexico.....	Santa Fé	Spaniards	
1607	Virginia.....	Jamestown	English	One of the orig. States.
1614	New York.....	Manhattan	Dutch	" " "
1620	Massachusetts.	Plymouth	English Puritans	" " "
1624	N. Hampshire.	Dover	English	" " "
1624	New Jersey.....	Bergen	Dutch and Danes	" " "
1625	Maine.....	Bristol	English	Admitted 1820.
1627	Delaware.....	Cape Henlopen.....	Swedes and Finns	One of the orig. States.
1633	Connecticut....	Windsor.....	Em. from Mass. ...	" " "
1634	Maryland	St. Mary's	Rom. Catholics, } under Lord } Baltimore, }	" " "
1636	Rhode Island ..	Providence	Baptists under } Roger Williams }	" " "
1663	North Carolina	Albemarle	English	" " "
1669	Wisconsin	Green Bay.....	French	Admitted 1847.
1670	Michigan.....	Detroit.....	French	" 1837.
1670	South Carolina	Port Royal.....	English	One of the orig. States.
1682	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.....	English, under } Wm. Penn, }	" " "
1685	Arkansas	Arkansas Post	French	Admitted 1836.
1690	Texas.....	San Antonio de Bexar	Spaniards	" 1845.
1690	Indiana.....	Vincennes	French	" 1816.
1699	Louisiana.....	Iberville.....	French	" 1812.
1711	Alabama.....	Mobile.....	French	" 1819.
1716	Mississippi.....	Natchez	French	" 1817.
1720	Illinois.....	Kaskaskia	French	" 1818.
1725	Vermont.....	Fort Dummer.....	Em. from Mass. ...	" 1791.
1733	Georgia.....	Savannah	English ..	One of the orig. States.
1757	Tennessee.....	Fort Loudon.....	Em. from N. Ca. ...	Admitted 1796.
1764	Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	French	" 1821.
1769	California.....	San Diego	Spaniards	" 1850.
1775	Kentucky.....	Boonesboro	D. Boone and asso.	" 1792.
1788	Ohio.....	Marietta.....	Em. from N. Eng.	" 1802.
1811	Oregon	Astoria.....	Em. from N. York	
1833	Iowa.....	Burlington	Em. from N. Eng.	" 1846.
1846	Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Em. from N. Eng.	
1848	Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	Mormon Em.	

American Inventions.

Invention of the Quadrant, by Thomas Godfrey, about 1730.

Invention of the Lightning-Rod, by Benjamin Franklin, about 1753.

Invention of the Franklin Stove, by Benjamin Franklin, about 1753.

Invention of the Cotton-Gin, by Eli Whitney, about 1790.

Invention of the machine for making Cards, by Whittemore.

Application of Steam to Navigation, by Fitch and Fulton, in 1790 and 1807.

In 1790, Fitch succeeded in propelling a boat by steam at the rate of eight miles an hour. The following advertisement, taken from the daily papers of that period, affords indubitable proof of this fact:

"THE STEAMBOAT

Is now ready to take passengers, and is intended to set off from Arch Street Ferry, in Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown, and Trenton, to return Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Price for passengers, 2s. 6d. to Burlington and Bristol, 3s. 9d. to Bordentown, 5s. to Trenton." — Taken from "*Pennsylvania Packet*," of June 15, 1790, and "*Federal Gazette*," June 14, 1790. See "Life of Fitch," just published.

[No less than 23 advertisements, specifying 31 trips, are found in the papers.]

Invention of the Electric Telegraph, by S. B. Morse. [The first successful Electric Telegraph was erected between Baltimore and Washington in 1844.]

CAUSES OF THE WARS.

The Pequod War.

1637.

IN 1637, the Pequods, a tribe of Indians inhabiting Connecticut, seeing the steady increase of the whites in number and power, determined to attempt their total destruction. They failed in their endeavors to form an alliance with the Narragansetts and Mohegans, and, by the skilful management of Captain John Mason, were totally defeated. The war was ended the same year by the destruction of the tribe.

King Philip's War.

1675—1676.

The treaty of peace made with Massasoit, the Sachem of the Wampanoags, and the settlers at Plymouth, in 1621, was preserved inviolate until his death in 1662. Soon after this event, his two sons, Alexander and Philip, were suspected of hostile intentions towards the English. The colonists considered that Philip had, for many years previous to the war, designed their destruction; but later and more impartial historians assert that Philip was friendly to the English, but was forced into the war by the ardor of the young men of the tribe, against his own judgment, and that of his counsellors. The war was ended by his death in 1676.

King William's War.

1689—1697.

JAMES II. succeeded his brother Charles II. in 1685. During his short reign, he rendered himself odious to the people, by levying taxes without the consent of Parliament—suspending the penal laws by which conformity to the established religion was enforced—opening diplomatic relations with the Pope, which was declared a treasonable offence by English laws—and manifesting, in various ways, his determination to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion in England.

In 1688, the people, seeing no hope of redress, revolted, and offered the crown to William, Prince of Orange, who had married Mary, the eldest daughter of James. In 1688, William landed in England at the head of a

large army, and was received with such general satisfaction, that James fled to France. Soon after, Parliament declared William and Mary joint sovereigns of England. The king of France, Louis XIV. (1642-1715,) espoused the cause of James, and thus England and France were again engaged in war, which was not ended until the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. As the Revolution, which compelled James to abdicate, established the principle that none but a Protestant can succeed to the throne of England, it is commonly called "The Glorious Revolution."

Principal Events.—Battle of Killiecrankie, 1689; Battle of the Boyne, 1690; Phipps' unsuccessful expedition against Canada; burning of Schenectady.

Queen Anne's War; or, the War of the Spanish Succession.

1702—1713.

On the death of Charles II. of Spain, there were two claimants to the throne: Charles, Archduke of Austria, and Philip of Anjou, nephew of Louis XIV., king of France. The Spanish monarch, though really in favor of his kinsman, the Archduke, was induced by bribery to assign his crown to the Duke of Anjou. The fear that the crowns of France and Spain might be united by the accession of a Bourbon, induced England, Austria, and Holland, to unite against France in a league, known as the "Triple Alliance." William III., of England (1689-1702), having died while preparing to take the field in person, Queen Anne determined to adhere to the policy of her predecessor. The war was ended by the Treaty of Utrecht.

Principal Events.—The taking of Gibraltar, 1704; Battles of Blenheim, 1704; Ramillies, 1706; Oudenarde, 1708; Malplaquet, 1709.

King George's War; or, the War of the Austrian Succession.

1744—1748.

King George's War, or, "The Old French and Indian War," (called, in Europe, "The War of the Austrian Succession,") did not commence in America until 1744, though it had existed in Europe since 1741.

In 1740, the Emperor of Austria died, and a dispute as to the succession immediately arose. Previous to his death, Charles VI. had named his daughter, Maria Theresa, as his successor, and had obtained the consent of all the powers of Europe in a general treaty, called the "Pragmatic Sanction." Notwithstanding this agreement, numerous claimants arose, among which the most important were the Elector of Bavaria and the King of Spain. France espoused the cause of Spain, while England offered her aid to Maria Theresa. The war was ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Principal Events.—Battle of Dettingen, 1743; Battle of Fontenoy, Preston Pans, 1745; Culloden Moor, 1746; capture of Louisburg and Cape Breton.

The French and Indian War; or, the Seven Years' War.**1755—1763.**

The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was but a suspension of hostilities. Both France and England restored all conquests made by them, and the long disputed boundaries of their colonial possessions in America remained unsettled. Looking at the grants made by the sovereigns of France and England, it will be seen that the *same* territory was frequently claimed by both countries. The French grant to De Monts, in 1603, conveyed to him the entire territory from 40° to 46° N. Lat., and westward to the Pacific Ocean; this was one degree south of New York City: while the English grant to the Plymouth Company extended from 41° to 45° N. Lat., all of which was included in the previous grant to De Monts.

The English claimed the whole country from Newfoundland to Florida, by virtue of the early discovery of the Cabots; and had established their claim westward to the Pacific, by numerous grants, previous to any French settlement. The French claim was founded upon the exploration and actual occupation of the country. The war was ended by the Treaty of Paris, in 1763.

The Revolutionary War.**1775—1783.**

The Revolutionary War originated in the attempt of Great Britain to govern the Colonies in an arbitrary manner, entirely for the benefit of the mother country; while the colonists maintained the great principle that "Taxation and representation are inseparable." The Navigation Acts (1651, 1663); the restrictions on free trade between the Colonies (1672); the imposition of duties on sugar and molasses (1733); the passage of the Stamp Act; the duties laid on tea, glass, paper, and painters' colors; the maintaining of standing armies to enforce these obnoxious laws; the removal of persons, charged with crime, to England for trial; the obstacles which were continually opposed to the administration of justice in the local courts: these, and many other causes set forth in the Declaration of Independence, were continually exasperating the people, alienating their affections, and preparing them for resistance and revolution. The war was ended by the definitive Treaty of Paris, in 1783.

Three Years' War; or, The War of 1812.**1812—1815.**

The causes of the war of 1812 must be sought nearly as far back as the close of the Revolution. During the wars of Napoleon, serious injuries were inflicted by both England and France on American commerce. In 1793, England issued an order in Council, authorizing the capture of any vessel laden with French colonial produce, or carrying supplies for any of the French colonies. England also insisted on her right to board any vessel suspected

of having deserters from the British service, and to carry them off by force. Though the treaty of 1794 left these primary difficulties unsettled, yet, as it granted some other important privileges, the hostile feeling which so seriously threatened war was in some degree allayed; but England, in 1805, jealous of the increase of American commerce, declared as her policy, that "the neutral has no right, by an extension of trade, to afford supplies to the belligerents, to ward off the blows of an enemy." Many American vessels, under this law, were seized, carried into British ports, and condemned. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of the United States, in 1806, England declared a blockade against the coast of France; and, the following year, prohibited neutrals from trading with France or her allies. Under these oppressive acts, property to the amount of more than \$2,000,000 was seized by a nation with whom we were at peace. The impressment of American seamen, claimed as deserters from the British service, or as British subjects owing allegiance to Great Britain, was another cause of the most bitter and hostile feelings. As the two nations resemble each other in appearance, and use the same language, it was impossible to determine whether a man belonged to Great Britain or not, and it was proved that no less than nine thousand American seamen were seized by Great Britain previous to 1812.

The war was ended by the Treaty of ~~Rome~~, in 1815. It is a singular fact that no mention was made in the treaty of the principal causes of the war, the rights of neutrals, and the impressment of seamen. The war on the Continent being ended, England no longer needed such immense numbers of soldiers, and "the rights of neutrals" ceased to be a practical question.

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The Mexican War.

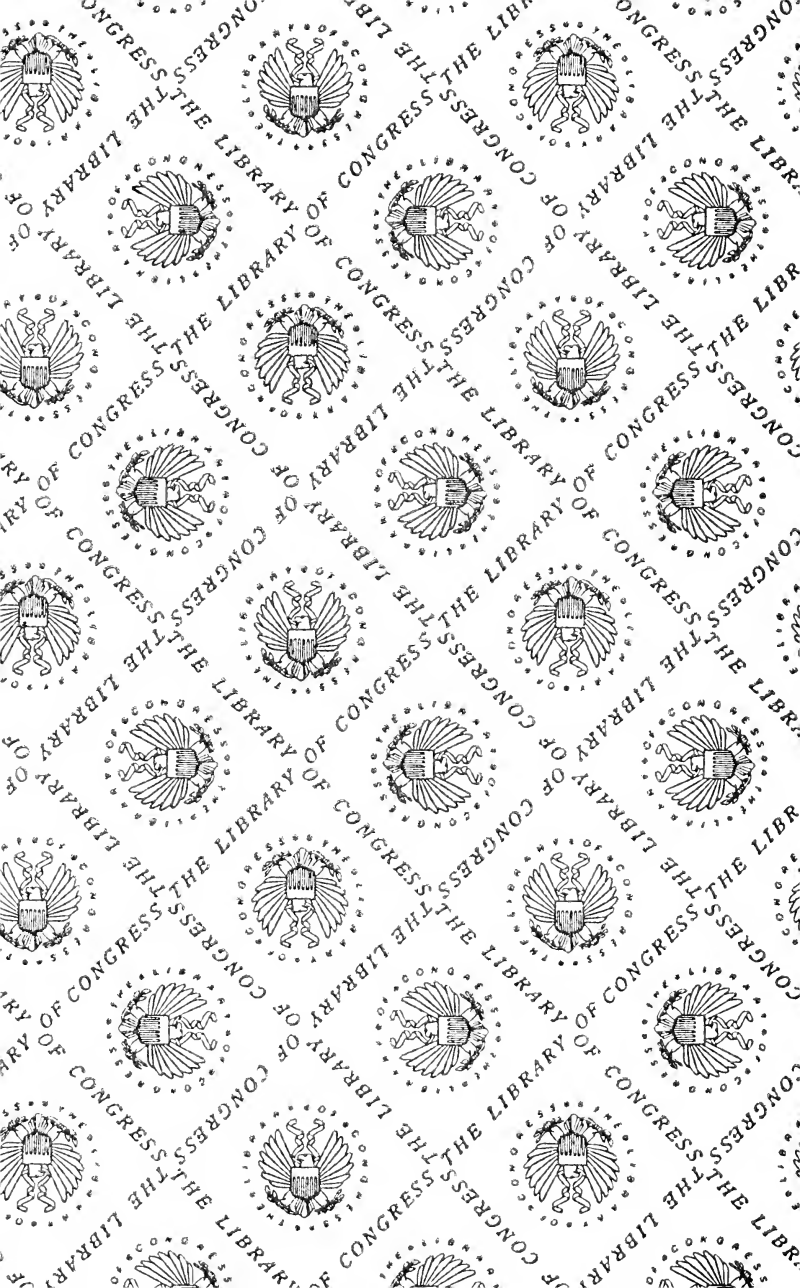
1846—1848.

Mexico became independent of Spain in 1822; and, two years later, adopted a Constitution similar to that of the United States, but the Government remained a mere military despotism. Notwithstanding the acknowledgment of her independence by the United States, Mexico soon commenced a series of insults and injuries, for which redress was sought in vain by our Government. American citizens, engaged in lawful trade, were imprisoned, their property was seized, and our flag insulted in all the Mexican ports.

The admission of Texas into the Union, while her independence was not yet acknowledged by the Mexican Government, and the question whether the boundary should extend to the Rio Grande, or only to the Nueces, were additional causes of hostility. Mexico assigned three causes for the war: 1st. The annexation of Texas; 2d. The invasion of territory claimed as belonging to Mexico; 3d. The invasion of territory in her actual possession.

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